

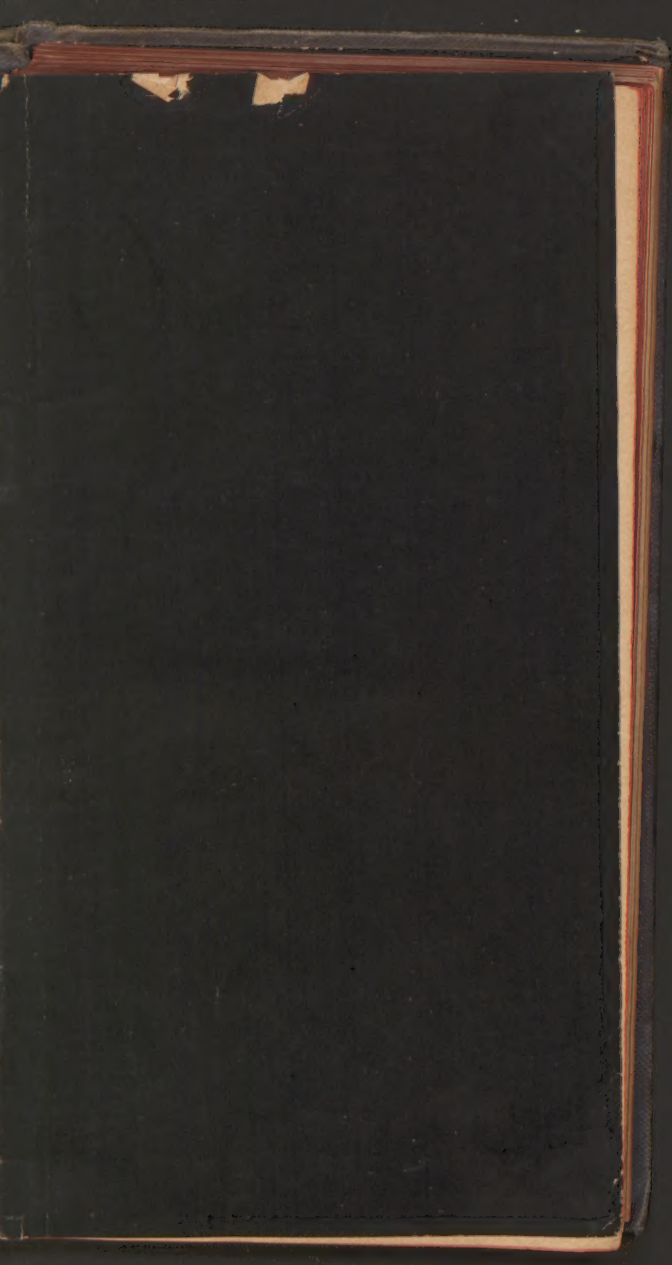
ABC
Medical Diary.

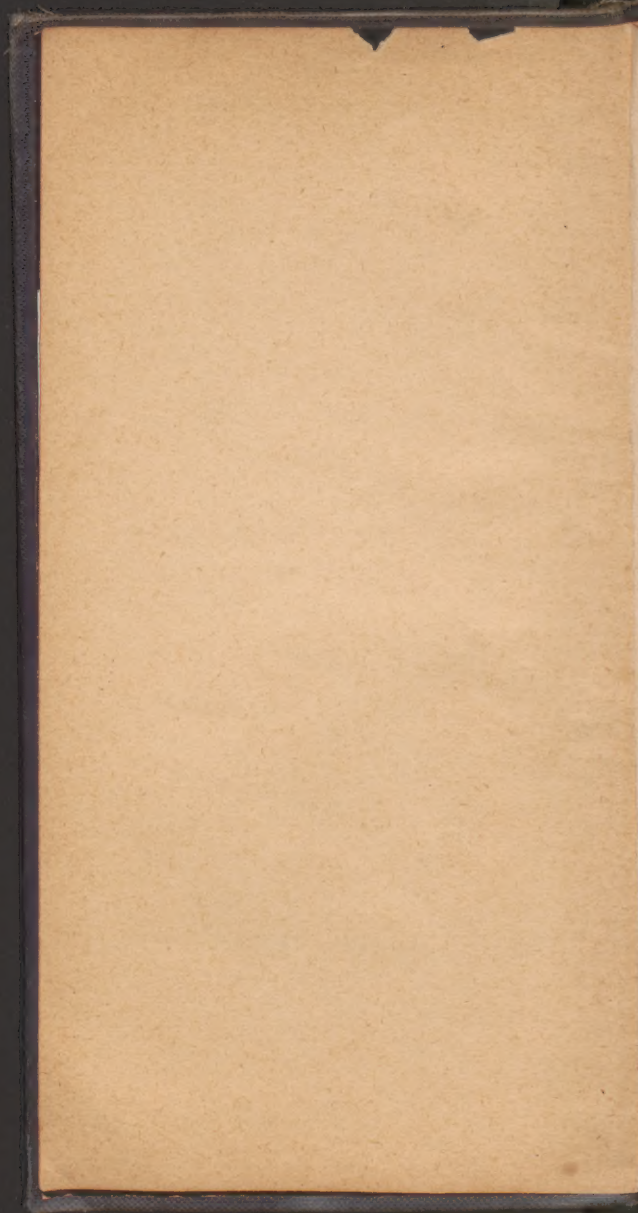
1896.

B. W. & Co.

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Street

CALENDAR FOR 1896.

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				APRIL			
S		5	12 19 26	S		2	9 16 23	S	1	8 15 22 29		S		5	12 19 26
M		6	13 20 27	M		3	10 17 24	M	2	9 16 23 30		M		6	13 20 27
Tu		7	14 21 28	Tu		4	11 18 25	Tu	3	10 17 24 31		Tu		7	14 21 28
W	1	8 15 22 29		W		5	12 19 26	W	4	11 18 25 ..		W	1	8 15 22 29	
Th		2	9 16 23 30	Th		6	13 20 27	Th	5	12 19 26 ..		Th		2	9 16 23 30
F	3	10 17 24 31		F		7	14 21 28	F	6	13 20 27 ..		F	3	10 17 24 ..	
S	4	11 18 25 ..		S	1	8 15 22 29		S	7	14 21 28 ..		S	4	11 18 25 ..	
MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST			
S		3	10 17 24 31	S		7	14 21 28	S		5	12 19 26	S		2	9 16 23 30
M		4	11 18 25 ..	M	1	8 15 22 29		M		6	13 20 27	M		3	10 17 24 31
Tu		5	12 19 26 ..	Tu	2	9 16 23 30		Tu		7	14 21 28	Tu		4	11 18 25 ..
W		6	13 20 27 ..	W	3	10 17 24 ..		W	1	8 15 22 29		W		5	12 19 26 ..
Th		7	14 21 28 ..	Th	4	11 18 25 ..		Th	2	9 16 23 30		Th		6	13 20 27 ..
F	1	8 15 22 29 ..		F	5	12 19 26 ..		F	3	10 17 24 31		F		7	14 21 28 ..
S	2	9 16 23 30 ..		S	6	13 20 27 ..		S	4	11 18 25 ..		S	1	8 15 22 29 ..	
SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
S		6	13 20 27	S		4	11 18 25	S	1	8 15 22 29		S		6	13 20 27
M		7	14 21 28	M		5	12 19 26	M	2	9 16 23 30		M		7	14 21 28
Tu	1	8 15 22 29		Tu		6	13 20 27	Tu	3	10 17 24 ..		Tu	1	8 15 22 29	
W	2	9 16 23 30		W		7	14 21 28	W	4	11 18 25 ..		W	2	9 16 23 30	
Th	3	10 17 24 ..		Th	1	8 15 22 29		Th	5	12 19 26 ..		Th	3	10 17 24 31	
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S	5	12 19 26 ..		S	3	10 17 24 31		S	7	14 21 28 ..		S	5	12 19 26 ..	

CALENDAR FOR 1897.

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				APRIL			
S		3	10 17 24 31	S		7	14 21 28	S		7	14 21 28	S		4	11 18 25
M		4	11 18 25 ..	M	1	8 15 22 ..		M	1	8 15 22 29		M		5	12 19 26
Tu		5	12 19 26 ..	Tu	2	9 16 23 ..		Tu	2	9 16 23 30		Tu		6	13 20 27
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MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST			
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M		3	10 17 24 31	M		7	14 21 28	M		5	12 19 26	M		2	9 16 23 30
Tu		4	11 18 25 ..	Tu	1	8 15 22 29		Tu		6	13 20 27	Tu		3	10 17 24 31
W		5	12 19 26 ..	W	2	9 16 23 30		W		7	14 21 28	W		4	11 18 25 ..
Th		6	13 20 27 ..	Th	3	10 17 24 ..		Th	1	8 15 22 29		Th		5	12 19 26 ..
F		7	14 21 28 ..	F	4	11 18 25 ..		F	2	9 16 23 30		F		6	13 20 27 ..
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SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
S		5	12 19 26	S		3	10 17 24 31	S		7	14 21 28	S		5	12 19 26
M		6	13 20 27	M		4	11 18 25 ..	M	1	8 15 22 29		M		6	12 20 27
Tu		7	14 21 28	Tu		5	12 19 26 ..	Tu	2	9 16 23 30		Tu		7	14 21 28
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Th	2	9 16 23 30		Th		7	14 21 28 ..	Th	4	11 18 25 ..		Th	2	9 16 23 30	
F	3	10 17 24 ..		F	1	8 15 22 29		F	5	12 19 26 ..		F	3	10 17 24 31	
S	4	11 18 25 ..		S	2	9 16 23 30		S	6	13 20 27 ..		S	4	11 18 25 ..	

THE
A B C
MEDICAL DIARY
AND
Visiting List

COMBINED WITH THE
“EXCERPTA THERAPEUTICA,”

WHICH CONTAINS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
AN EPITOME OF THE MOST RECENT NOTES ON THE
THERAPEUTICS OF IMPORTANT DRUGS IN GENERAL
USE, BOTH PHARMACOPŒIAL AND
EXTRA-PHARMACOPŒIAL.

1896.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.,
Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.,

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SIGNS SUGGESTED

FOR USE IN THE VISITING LIST.

A Visit to be made	/
<i>(If at a particular time, add the hour thus 6/ for a.m., thus /6 for p.m.)</i>					
The Visit made	...	...	...	...	×
Visit entered but not made	...	...	...	...	§
Second Visit same day	...	...	...	...	×
Medicine to be sent	...	...	...	...	✕
Medicine sent	...	...	...	...	✱
Confinement	...	...	...	...	¢
Night Visit...	...	...	...	...	N
Special Visit	...	...	...	...	S
Consultation	...	...	...	...	C
Vaccination	V
Mixture	M
Repeat	R



THE DIARY PAGES

OF THE

A B C MEDICAL DIARY

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CHARLES LETTS & CO., DIARISTS,
3, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

TO THE PROFESSION.

THE YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS.

THIS revised edition of the A B C Medical Diary and Visiting List, which has been compiled with special regard to the convenience of the busy practitioner, is offered in the hope that it may prove increasingly useful. First we desire to acknowledge most especially our deep indebtedness for the valuable hints, suggestions and reports constantly received from the profession; these have greatly aided us in the development of new, and the improvement of old, remedial agents.

In the field of new developments the most gratifying results have attended our efforts. As original investigators in the pharmacology of the animal substances now employed, or proposed to be employed, in the treatment of human maladies, recognition of our work has been freely accorded us by the most eminent authorities throughout the world. These researches have enabled us to produce these substances in a form ensuring full and reliable activity, constancy and uniformity. The almost exclusive adoption, by the great physiologists, of animal substances prepared in our laboratories conclusively demonstrates the satisfactory results obtained. We are not, however, content to rest on these laurels, but are zealously continuing the work.

These products now include the substance of THYROID GLAND, THYMUS GLAND, PINEAL GLAND, SALIVARY GLAND, LYMPHATIC GLAND, PITUITARY GLAND, SUPRA-RENAL GLAND, KIDNEY, SPLEEN, DIDYMIN (ORCHITIC), OVARY, UTERINE WALL, FALLOPIAN TUBE, PANCREAS, RED BONE MARROW, GREY MATTER OF BRAIN (CEREBRININ), ETC., ETC.

Other important scientific work, too, in our physiological laboratories, (which are under the direction of a distinguished bacteriologist who was formerly associated in research with the late head of the Pasteur Institute), has been eminently successful and highly approved by the profession. Not only were Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. the first firm in the British Empire to produce Anti-Diphtheritic Serum, but also were the discoverers of the process for preparing it in a dried form, possessing full potency and preservable in all climates. Furthermore, we have been the pioneers in preparing and supplying the various other anti-toxins and bacterial products now adopted, or under test, for combatting disease. These include ANTI-DIPHTHERITIC SERUM, ANTI-SYPHILITIC SERUM, ANTI-ERYSIPPELATOUS (STREPTOCOCCUS) SERUM, ANTI-VEINENE, STERILIZED (NORMAL) SERUM, NUCLEIN, YEAST CULTURES (FROM STERILIZED WORT), ETC., ETC.

To assist in determining the real clinical value of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum during the period it was under trial, and when Diphtheria was unusually prevalent and the demand for the serum a thousand times greater than the then possible rate of production, we supplied it free to physicians, hospitals and infirmaries, when as much as £10 per tube was offered for it, for use abroad. This may, perhaps, be taken as an evidence that our efforts in this direction have not been entirely selfish. It is now very gratifying to know that the Serums prepared in our laboratories are not only preferred throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, but are extensively employed on the Continent of Europe, in America and throughout the Far East.

Every tube of B. W. & Co.'s Serum bears an autographed certificate by a responsible physiological expert, stating its value in "Behring units," the date of issue, etc., and our moderate price—one shilling per tube—enables physicians to use it for even their poorest patients.

It is hardly necessary to recall the success of our earnest efforts in past years: the immense amount of original work done by our firm is well-known and appreciated throughout every quarter

of the globe. Very justly B. W. & Co. are credited with having absolutely revolutionised the methods of administering drugs by the development of their "Tabloid" system, which now ensures certainty and uniformity of action, preservability in all climates, accuracy and regularity of dose, at home, at business, or on journey. Furthermore, the "Tabloids"—being so agreeable and acceptable to even the most fastidious patients—have now entirely removed that *old temptation* to "*destroy the medicine and blame the doctor.*"

The olden times bulky "moneysworth" mixtures are less and less ordered, and when ordered are taken with increasing unwillingness. They are cumbersome, nauseous, and very uncertain. The successful practitioner of to-day prescribes for his patients perhaps a smaller variety of drugs, but he selects them with extreme care and in such form as to secure quality and exactness, and a probability that the patient will really take them.

It was the broadminded scientific men of the "front rank" who first recognised that by the introduction of "Tabloids" of compressed drugs, and of other improvements, we had "anticipated the great need of the profession"; now universal approval of our work is attested by the absolute reliance placed upon our products by the profession everywhere.

Undoubtedly the greatest secret of our success has been the earnest, patient and persevering original research, and the ungrudging expenditure of time and money necessary to such work, which, apart from its commercial aspect has been to us one of deep and absorbing interest. It is primarily this that has enabled us to attain our present position. We aim to be "First, and Always First—Cost what it will."

In conclusion, it is only proper that we should offer one word of caution. Tempted by the success of our efforts, some firms, lacking originality and self-respect, and unmindful of the true dignity of labour and honest effort, seek to reap the fruits of our work, by imitating, in outward aspect only, many of our products. These firms tempt some weak chemists by offering unreliable and even impure imitations at prices impossible for genuine

drugs. In turn, physicians and their patients are imposed upon at the risk of the reputation of the physician and the health of the patient. We therefore suggest that when the *genuine products* of our manufacture are desired, it is safest to emphasise that desire by distinctly writing on prescriptions or orders the words "Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.," or the initials "B. W. & Co."

We highly esteem hints, suggestions and reports from the profession in respect to new or old products, or as to useful additions to this diary. These are always treated in strict confidence. It is our rule never to publish private communications.

Very Respectfully,

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

LONDON, *January 1st, 1896.*

BRIEF THERAPEUTIC NOTES

Acid Boric.

ACTION AND USES : Boric Acid is a valuable and much employed antiseptic and disinfectant, being especially adapted for surgical dressings owing to its non-irritating properties. Boric Acid suppositories (B. W. & Co.), containing 90 per cent. of the acid have been recommended in metritis of the cervix. It is also of much use in the relief of pruritus ani, pruritus vulvæ, and for preventing the foetor of decomposing perspiration—and in acute and sub-acute eczematous affections. A saturated solution is easily made by dissolving 2 drachms of Boric Acid in 4 fluid ounces of Hazeline. This solution affords a prompt relief from the itching, and is equally adapted for all conditions of skin irritation. The action of Borax is very similar to that of Boric Acid. Boroline, a modification of Lister's antiseptic ointment, is prepared by dissolving Boric Acid in distilled water, and then working the solution up into a cream with Anhydrous Lanoline.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID :" ACIDI BORICI, OPHTHALMICI, 6 grs. (B. W. & Co.) Scented with Otto of Roses, for making ophthalmic solutions.

DIRECTIONS :—One "tabloid" dissolved in 4 fluid ounces of warm water, makes a useful lotion for purulent ophthalmia.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI BORICI, 90 %. (B. W. & Co.)

Acid Carbolic "Soloids," 6 gr. (B. W. & Co.) White in colour.

ACTION AND USES : For the purpose of readily preparing solutions for antiseptic, deodorising and disinfectant purposes, or for preserving pathological specimens, these "soloids" are exceedingly

convenient. To the surgeon they will be of use for cleansing purposes, more especially for instruments after operations.

DIRECTIONS: As an escharotic one "soloid" may be held in a small piece of cotton wool and gently rubbed over indolent and foul ulcers or applied for the removal of growths.

Dissolved in six ounces of water one "soloid" makes a solution of one grain to the ounce. Suitable for use as a disinfectant or antiseptic spray for application to the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, pharynx, larynx, and nasal cavities.

Each "soloid" contains 6 grains of absolute Phenol and therefore when dissolved in half a pint of water will yield a solution approximately of 1 in 700.

Acid Salicylic.

ACTION AND USES:—Salicylic Acid, as is well known, possesses remarkable antiseptic and antipyretic properties. It is an excellent adjunct to dusting powders, and is largely prescribed in the treatment of acute rheumatism and of skin troubles, especially eczema, seborrhœa and epidermal thickenings. (*See Sodium Salicylate.*)

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID" ACID SALICYLIC, 3 grs. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One or more "tabloids."

Aconite.

ACTION AND USES: When administered internally tends to slow the heart without producing very marked effects upon the blood pressure. It regulates temperature by slowing the heart's action. It slows the pulse and regulates its tension. It determines blood to the periphery, renders the skin red and moist. Its use is indicated in *fever* and *pain*. Is administered with excellent results when a severe cold is coming on.

In cases of aconite poisoning Digitalin is injected subcutaneously as an antidote.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" ACONIT: TINCT: B.P. 5 min. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" ACONIT: TINCT: B.P. 1 min. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE.—One "Tabloid" repeated according to circumstances until slowing of the pulse is observed. The "tabloid" may be taken as it is, or dissolved in a small quantity of water, wine, or spirit.

Aconitine.

ACTION AND USES: The specific action of this drug is to lower the general blood pressure. It often by this action lessens local pain in unyielding and fibrous structures or in joints. Very large doses require careful watching.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" ACONITINÆ HYPODERMIC:
1/260 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 "tabloid."

***Actæa Racemosa** (Cimicifuga).

ACTION AND USES: Cimicifuga or black snake root has been employed as a stomachic in cases of cardiac disease, as well as in the treatment of ovarian neuralgias: also in bronchitis, chorea, and sub-acute and chronic rheumatism.

PREPARATION:

TINCT: ACTEÆ RACEMOS: B.P.

DOSE: 15 to 60 minims.

***Æthyl Nitris** (Nitrite of Ethyl).

ACTION AND USES: A three per cent. alcoholic solution has recently been employed in place of the official Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. It has sometimes been found useful in asthmatic attacks of hay fever, and in spasmodic asthma and bronchitis.

DOSE: 10 to 60 minims, *diluted*.

Agathin (Salicyl-*α*-methyl-phenyl-hydrazone).

ACTION AND USES: Originally discovered by Dr. Roos, this analgesic has been effective in the pain of neuralgias and rheumatism, in doses of 8 to 30 grains.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" AGATHIN, 4 gr. (B. W. & Co.).
DOSE: 2 to 8 "tabloids."

Aloin.

ACTION AND USES: The active principle of Aloes is chiefly indicated in cases of chronic

*Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

constipation, its action being especially directed to the colon. It is also beneficial as an indirect uterine stimulant. The late Sir Andrew Clark formulated and commended the Compound Aloin "Tabloid" for the successful treatment of chronic constipation. These "tabloids" are extremely useful in atonic conditions of the large intestine.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " ALOIN, 1/10 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : One or more as may be required.

"TABLOID : " ALOIN COMP. (B. W. & Co.)

R Aloin	... 1/5 gr.	Ext. Bellad.	... 1/8 gr.
Strychninæ	1/60 gr.	Pulv. Ipecac.	... 1/16 gr.

DOSE : One to three "tabloids."

(Supplied plain or sugar-coated.)

Alummol (Aluminium Naphthol-Sulphonate).

ACTION AND USES : A whitish powder soluble in water. Possesses more marked antiseptic and astringent properties than Sozol and Sozoiodol. Solution of Alummol precipitates Albumen and Gelatine, but the precipitate is *soluble in excess*, thus preventing the clogging up of cavities and sinuses. Alummol has been successfully employed in ophthalmic, aural, laryngological, and dermatological practice ; the strength of solutions varying from 1 per cent. in gonorrhœa, to 10 per cent. in abscesses.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " ALUMMOL, gr. 4. (B. W. & Co.)

For the rapid preparation of solutions.

Ammonium Bromide.

ACTION AND USES : Is a valuable indirect hypnotic and nerve sedative. To be employed where depression would be dangerous. It has been much used in epilepsy and whooping-cough.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " AMMON : BROM : 5 gr. and 10 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : One to four (5 gr.) "tabloids : " One or two (10 gr.) "tabloids" dissolved in a wine-glassful of water.

Ammonium Carbonate.

ACTION AND USES: Is a highly valuable respiratory and cardiac stimulant. In large doses it is a useful *emetic* in cases of narcotic poisoning.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" AMMON; CARB., 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: One to four "tabloids" dissolved in plenty of plain water or spirit and water.

Ammonium Chloride.

ACTION AND USES: Is of much value as a cholagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, whilst it is also a respiratory and cardiac stimulant. It is employed in *chronic bronchitis* and *sore throat*. In large doses (20 to 30 grains, 3 times daily) dissolved in plenty of water, it is prescribed in *neuralgic affections* and *hepatitis*.

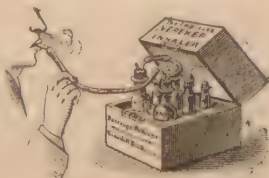
PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" AMM; CHLOR. 3, 5, or 10 grs.
DOSE: One or more "tabloids" dissolved in a wine-glassful of water.

Ammonium Chloride Vapour.

ACTION AND USES: "The inhalation of Ammonium Chloride Vapour, with or without the addition of a balsamic or terebinthinate, is useful in all forms of *chronic* or *subacute inflammation* in which it is desired to stimulate the *respiratory mucous membrane to healthy secretion*; and particularly in the large group of *catarrhal affections of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes*."—Cohen. (See under "Inhalations.")

It is considered to be absolutely essential that only PURE Chloride of Ammonium Vapour be inhaled. This may be effected by employing the Ve-reker Ammonium Chloride Inhaler.



DOSE: Inhalations of Ammonium Chloride Vapour may be taken once or twice daily, for half an hour at a time.

Amyl Nitrite.

ACTION AND USES : The properties of this drug were first investigated by Dr. Lauder Brunton. Is a powerful dilator of the peripheral vessels. It is employed for instant relief of Angina Pectoris and other conditions due to high arterial tension; in epilepsy, tetanus, neuralgia, and in Cocaine and Strychnine poisoning. It has been used as a restorative in cases of collapse, defective breathing or threatened heart failure during Anæsthesia. Spasm of the vessels inducing cardiac asthma, is treated in violent cases with Amyl Nitrite.

“Vaporoles” consist of friable glass capsules, containing the Amyl Nitrite surrounded by cotton and silk. These are employed where a speedy effect is required and where the pain is severe and the symptoms urgent. (See under Trinitrin.)

PREPARATIONS :

“VAPOROLES” AMYL: NIT. (B.W. & Co.) 3 and 5 minims.

DIRECTIONS: Break the capsule and let the patient inhale the vapour.

“TABLOID:” TRINITRIN: ET AMYL. NIT. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: One or two “tabloids.”

“TABLOID:” TRINITRIN COMP. (B. W. & Co.)
DOSE: One or two “tabloids.”

Animal Substances (Medicinal).

ACTION AND USES : During the present century, no more important discovery has been submitted to the medical profession than that which has established the therapeutic value of animal substances for the treatment of human maladies. For ages savages have eaten raw hearts and other organs of lions, tigers and various

fierce animals, and of conquered enemies, for the purpose of fortifying their own hearts with added valour for the fray of battle. Great results have already been accomplished, wonderful cures effected, and complicated physiological relations unravelled, and still the discovery, so far as its importance is concerned, is even yet in the embryonic stage. It is interesting to recall the fact that the first definite attempt to apply Animal Substances to the cure of disease in this country was made in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which the physician employed raw meat as a proposed cure for diabetes (*B.M.J.*, Feb. 21st, 1874, page 221). The most powerful impulse to organic therapeutics was given by Dr. Brown-Séquard's researches, and now preparations of nearly all glandular organs have been made and employed in disease. They supply principles, the absence of which in corresponding organs in the living body is the cause of certain forms of disease. Most of the animal substances are as yet on their trial, so that the limits of their utility is yet far from being definitely demarcated. Their power for influencing tissue change is beyond all doubt. The most powerful of all the alteratives are the active principles of animal organs, their effect being due probably to the natural enzymes present in them. Many diseases arising from defective function of the various organs are now treated by these Animal Substances.

Since modern investigators directed the attention of the profession to the use of therapeutic preparations of several of the organs of the body, it has been our privilege, as pioneers in this new field of scientific work, to aid materially the medical profession in making researches and tests which have the guarantee of scientific accuracy. At first the difficulty of insuring the healthy condition of glands was a great obstacle to thorough and reliable investigation of trial cases, and patients did not always make the progress which physicians desired or anticipated. This obstacle we overcame, and, furthermore, determined the most suitable method of administering the gland.

And though the ultimate Chemistry of this whole subject of animal enzymes is not yet quite made out, it is definitely ascertained and fully assured that extracts made with various Animal Substances must and do from many causes, chemical and bacteriological, vary considerably in their activity, and Professor Schäfer attributes to the inconstancy of the EXTRACTS the failure of many physiological investigators. There are great difficulties in the way of obtaining any reliable method of estimating accurately the percentage of active principle in any solvent which has hitherto been employed. But this is not the case when the medication is prepared in the form of "Tabloids."

It is most unfortunate that some of these unscientific preparations are now placed on the market, for the failure of these alleged extracts to produce the curative effect, prejudices the minds of many practitioners, and tends to discredit one of the most promising departures of recent years. In view of these facts, we decided at the outstart (and we were, as usual, first in the field) that to ensure full activity and uniformity of effect it is necessary that the product represent the whole substance of the organ, and this course has been endorsed by the leading authorities at home and abroad. By our method, the glands and other substances used are carefully selected, are absolutely fresh and free from diseases and are immediately worked in batches containing many thousands. They are then brought to a homogenous mass, thus securing a real average percentage of active principles throughout the whole. The resulting mass is deprived of its water at a low temperature, and compressed into small "tabloids" which best preserve the substance and present the most eligible form for administration. By adopting this plan, an accurate average percentage of activity is obtained, and the first desideratum of the physician thus secured. They enable the practitioner to control the dose with the utmost certainty, a point of very great importance, because it is impossible to do this with preparations, the absolute uniformity of which cannot be relied upon.

They are taken either with a draught of water or crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea. Those who have followed the clinical reports in the medical journals know how uniformly efficacious these "tabloids" have proved in the hands of eminent physicians.

PREPARATIONS:

(See also Therapeutic Notes on these substances under separate headings.)

THYROID GLAND "TABLOIDS"	1½ & 5 gr.
THYMUS GLAND "TABLOIDS"	5 gr.
SALIVARY GLAND "TABLOIDS"	5 gr.
PINEAL GLAND "TABLOIDS"	1 gr.
SUPRA-RENAL CAPSULE "TABLOIDS" ...	5 gr.
CEREBRININ "TABLOIDS"	5 gr.
DIDYMIN "TABLOIDS"	5 gr.
PITUITARY BODY "TABLOIDS"	2 gr.
BONE MEDULLA (red) "TABLOIDS" ...	1½ gr.
" " " " "VALULES" ...	5 gr.
SPLEEN SUBSTANCE "TABLOIDS" ...	4 gr.
OVARIAN SUBSTANCE "TABLOIDS" ...	5 gr.
FALLOPIAN T. SUBSTANCE "TABLOIDS"	5 gr.
UTERINE WALL SUBSTANCE "TABLOIDS"	5 gr.
KIDNEY SUBSTANCE "TABLOIDS" ...	5 gr.
LIVER SUBSTANCE "TABLOIDS" ...	5 gr.
LYMPHATIC GLAND "TABLOIDS" ...	5 gr.
PANCREAS SUBSTANCE "TABLOIDS" ...	5 gr.

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS: The "tabloids" may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef-tea.

It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the Animal Substances, the initial dose should be very small, on account of possible systemic disturbance.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.

ACTION AND USES: It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the labours of the investigators in this field; to recount how the bacillus of Diphtheria was discovered by Loeffler and Klebs; its toxic products isolated by Roux, and the antidote to them found by Behring; how Behring immunised animals, and how the serum of these animals acted upon the toxins and absolutely established its preventive and therapeutic properties. Sidney Martin, in the meantime, had established the chemical identity of the laboratory toxins which Roux had discovered, with those produced in the body by Diphtheria. Investigators undertook clinically to test the power of the anti-toxin provided by Behring's researches. M. Roux published carefully verified figures to show the effect of the Serum Antitoxin on the mortality in the children's hospitals of Paris, in which the original clinical tests were pursued.

The tables subjoined give the figures which were submitted by M. Roux at the Buda Pesth Congress, and their accuracy has never been, and indeed cannot be, challenged. They also include the most recent statistics which are available from London, and afford conclusive evidence of the action and uses of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.*

**MORTALITY FROM DIPHTHERIA,
PARIS.**

Roux's Statistics	Cases	Deaths	Per Centage	Serum Benefit
For 4 years without Serum	—	—	51·71	—
For 6 months without Serum	520	316	60·0	—
For 6 months with Serum	448	109	24·3	27·21

* In the Hospital Saint Anna at Vienna 159 cases were treated with Serum with 40 deaths, a percentage of 25·15 as against a percentage of 50·63 prior to the Serum treatment.

LONDON.

	Cases	Deaths	Per Centage	Without Serum
Washbourn, Goodall and Card	72	14	19·4	36-41·8 %
Herringham.....	18	3	16·7	—
Caiger	30	8	2·66	30
Tirard and Willcocks ...	10	1	10·0	38
Ruffer	274	37	13·5	—
Lennox Browne	45	2	4·4	34

NOTE.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board statistics do not afford much help. It is impossible from them to state the average mortality in children under 15 years of age. Before Serum was employed the death-rate ran from 40 per cent., and 30 per cent. was very common. These percentages were for mixed cases. The mortality in one Hospital was reduced to **10 per cent.*** by the use of the Serum.

Behring claims that if antitoxin treatment is properly begun before the third day the mortality will fall below **5 per cent.**

The cessation of the supply has raised at one clinic (Baginski's) the mortality from **15·6** to **48·4**.

Its most important effects are shown in the reduction of mortality among children under two years from over **60·0** per cent. to **33·3** per cent.

So important was this discovery deemed to be that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding means of supplying the demand which was made on all hands for the Serum, and only a few highly favoured and influential individuals could hope to obtain it, even at great cost, from the Bacteriological Institutes in Germany, France, or England. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. were the first firm in the British Empire to meet this want, by instituting physiological laboratories of their own and placing them under the care of a competent and skilled bacteriologist, and this they did as soon as the earliest clinical reports were furnished. They have expended large sums in carrying out their investigations, which have not

* Taken from Brit. Med. Journal.

only resulted in the successful production of the Liquid Anti-Diphtheritic Serum, but also in making the important discovery of the process for preparing the Serum in a dry preservable form, possessing full potency. They also prepare all the other Serums and bacterial products which are now being employed in the treatment of human maladies. It is of great importance that physicians should have reliable material at their disposal for use in such fatal diseases, and cases reported in the medical journals should carefully record the source whence the serum was obtained, so that those preparations which are reliable may be identified from those which are imperfect.

Every possible care has been taken to secure the utmost purity of the product. The Serum supplied by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. is absolutely secured against the presence of microbes by a process of filtration through a porous porcelain medium with the aid of pressure supplied by carbonic acid gas. This means of filtration is especially valuable. In addition to its propulsive force, the carbonic acid gas has been demonstrated by D'Arsonval to have a direct sterilising effect on the material subjected to its influence. When effective, pure, and sterilised serums are employed, all the strength of clinical evidence tends to show that no untoward action, other than that produced by a slight increase of general blood pressure, has resulted from their administration. The question of the immunising effect of the Serum in protecting those exposed to Diphtheria infection when complete isolation is impossible, as it is in crowded tenements, or among families living in a building from which the patient has not been removed, has received much attention from the profession. When Roux was conducting his experiments he noted that when the Serum was injected in 128 cases sent to the Diphtheria wards by an error of diagnosis the injection caused no inconvenience in such cases. "It seemed to us, in many cases, that their 'angine' was relieved. They remained several days exposed to the contagion without being smitten (*sans être contaminés*)."

This he put forward as a proof of the prophylactic value of the Serum.

As a prophylactic measure from 5 c.c. to 10 c.c. may be safely injected under the skin of those likely to be brought into contact with the sick.

The subjoined table accompanies each phial of the serum and it is to be hoped that the great body of medical practitioners will assist by its use in making complete the records for establishing the therapeutic value of this treatment in diphtheria cases.

CASE	AGE	ONSET OF DISEASE	DATE OF INJECTION	QUANTITY OF SERUM	REMARKS
1	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
2	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
3	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
4	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
5	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
6	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
7	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
8	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
9	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
10	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
11	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
12	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
13	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
14	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
15	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
16	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
17	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
18	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
19	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
20	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
21	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
22	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
23	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
24	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
25	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
26	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
27	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
28	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
29	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
30	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
31	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
32	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
33	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
34	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
35	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
36	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
37	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
38	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
39	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
40	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
41	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
42	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
43	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
44	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
45	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
46	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
47	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
48	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
49	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
50	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
51	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
52	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
53	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
54	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
55	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
56	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
57	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
58	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
59	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
60	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
61	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
62	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
63	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
64	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
65	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
66	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
67	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
68	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
69	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
70	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
71	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
72	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
73	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
74	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
75	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
76	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
77	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
78	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
79	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
80	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
81	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
82	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
83	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
84	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
85	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
86	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
87	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
88	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
89	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
90	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
91	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
92	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
93	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
94	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
95	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
96	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
97	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
98	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
99	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10
100	10	10/10/10	10/10/10	5 c.c.	10/10/10

BUNDSBACHS WELLCOME & CO LONDON

It will be seen that the table affords an easy means of noting the complete history of any case

both before and after the injection of the fluid as to the patients general condition, the condition of the pulse, temperature, urine and respiration, along with the condition of the throat and the seat of the diphtheritic membranes. Adventitious conditions such as rashes or any effect of the serum on local or general conditions are arranged for. The table will also record whether operation was necessary and the result of any bacteriological examination and the result of the treatment.

To assist practitioners in obtaining a bacteriological diagnosis, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. supply cases containing the necessary material for its transmission. This should be posted to the address given on the wrapper enclosed, and with it a fee of 2s. 6d. After the examination of the membrane has been made, the diagnosis will be forwarded by post, or by telegram as desired.

DOSE: It is best administered in small doses frequently repeated. The Serum is injected into the loose cellular tissue of the scapular or abdominal regions, with the usual antiseptic precautions. The quantities at present used have ranged within wide limits, from 1 c.c. as a preventive, and from 5 c.c. up to 75 c.c. as a curative dose. Roux gave 20 c.c. of the Serum at one puncture, which he injected under the skin of the flank to 128 children without the least inconvenience. It seemed, moreover, that such injections proved prophylactic against the anginous form of Diphtheria. This was followed 24 hours afterwards by other 20 c.c. or 10 c.c. which seemed sufficient to lead to cure (pour conduire à bien la guérison). The temperature and pulse serve as guides for further treatment. When the temperature had not come down to 38° C., equal to 100.2° F., supplementary injections were employed. B. W. & Co. issue the serum in phials containing the precise, therapeutic dose ready for use. Each phial contains one adult dose which should be kept in the dark and as cool as possible.

For immunising purposes for persons exposed to the risk of infection it will be sufficient to inject 150 units—that is to say, only a portion, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the contents of the phial as determined by its anti-toxic value.

The dose is administered by means of a special syringe, which is supplied in connection with the Anti-Diphtheritic treatment at a cost of 20s. The syringe ought to be completely sterilised, both before and after the injection by submitting it to the action of boiling water for five or six minutes, or by washing the apparatus with a carbolic acid solution **I** in **20**.

The bulky nature of the injections requiring to be employed led Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. to prepare the Serum in a dry condition. Great and elaborate precautions had to be employed for preserving and storing the Serum in the liquid form. The dry form will retain almost indefinitely its original effects, and by its employment it is possible to very considerably reduce the bulk of fluid injected under the skin.

Prior to making the puncture, the skin should be thoroughly washed with an antiseptic lotion, such as can be readily prepared by dissolving a "Soloid" of Corrosive Sublimate in a pint of water, which gives a solution equal in strength to **I** in **1000**.

PREPARATIONS :

(a) **ANTI-DIPHThERITIC SERUM (B. W. & Co.).** A clear, serous liquid, resembling blood serum in appearance. The liquid serum is supplied to the medical profession in phials containing one adult dose at **1s. each**.

(b) **ANTI-DIPHThERITIC SERUM, ENSICCATED (B. W. & Co.).** This dried serum is in the form of laminae, or scales; is easily soluble in about three times its weight of water. In making the solution the dry Serum is added to water which has been previously sterilised rather than the water to the Serum, and shaken up for a few seconds until completely dissolved. The dried Serum is supplied to the profession in tubes containing one adult dose at **1s. each**.

Antifebrin (Acetanilide).

ACTION AND USES : Belongs to the series of synthetic drugs, and is grouped in its action with ntipyrine and Phenacetin. They lower temperature and are useful in Vasomotor Headache. They act on sensory nerves and remove pain probably by distributing sensory impulses over a

larger number of nerve cells and thus lessening the force of the painful impulse. It tends to abolish pain arising from irritation of the Spinal Cord, and is useful in Locomotor Ataxia, and other painful nervous affections.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" ANTIFEBRIN 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 5 "tabloids."

Antimony Tartarated.

ACTION AND USES: Tartarated Antimony is prescribed on account of its diaphoretic, expectorant, and alterative properties. Recently the drug has been used with encouraging results in chronic eczema, psoriasis, and other sealy affections of the skin.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" ANTIM: TART. 1/50 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 3 or more.

"TABLOID:" ANTIM. TART. ET IPECAC. āā 1/100 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One "tabloid," slowly sucked, every fifteen minutes until free expectoration is induced; then one every four hours.

Antipyrin (Phenazone).

ACTION AND USES: Now officially recognised in the British Pharmacopœia. It serves to lower the temperature in disease, but has little or no effect on the healthy body. It acts as a febrifuge and has well marked analgesic properties. It relieves pain in a manner similar to Antifebrin (which see) more especially the pains of Neuralgias and the pain depending on irritation of the cord and on spasm. It depresses the circulation still more than quinine does. It should be avoided at the menstrual periods. (*Brunton's Pharmacology and Therapeutics.*)

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" ANTIPYRINI, 2½ gr. and 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" CAFFEIN. COMP.

℞ Caffein. 1 gr. } in each "tabloid."
Antipyrin 3 gr. }

In various forms of headache of neuralgic or functional origin the caffeine combination will be found very effective.

Anti-Syphilitic Serum.

ACTION AND USES: The successes claimed for this treatment in the hands of continental observers warrant, at least, a fair trial in this country. The serum treatment, it should be pointed out, was first suggested in relation to syphilis by Tommasoli of Modena, three or four years back. He employed the serum obtained from the blood of lambs, and later of healthy dogs, and obtained some very encouraging results. The treatment was tried by other Italian observers with similarly encouraging results; and secondary, and even tertiary manifestations showed rapid improvement under this treatment, when ordinary medication had been inoperative. Several French observers had similar experience, and it was quite recently suggested by MM. Héricourt and Ricket that it might be possible to exalt the natural insusceptibility of an animal by injection into its system of blood serum from patients in the primary or active secondary stages of syphilitic infection. The idea was carried out by them, and they found that such injections exercised no prejudicial effects on the animals themselves. Triboulet applied this serum to the treatment of a severe case (extensive tertiary ulceration, &c.), with most satisfactory results. The patient received in all six injections of serum—2 of 1 c.c. 2 of 2 c.c. and 2 of 3 c.c. on six successive days; the only complications were a transitory roseolar eruption, some albuminuria, and a short rise in temperature. The benefits were an almost complete disappearance of the syphilitic manifestations which had been unaffected by a six months course of ordinary treatment. Héricourt also records a striking improvement under the same treatment of a case of syphilitic tabes; the dose being 2 c.c. of serum on alternate days. All these three records appear in *Comptes Rendus de la Société Biologique*, Jan. 18, '95. Still more striking results are recorded in the issue of April 12th, the dose employed in these cases being also of 2 c.c. Private reports to hand of cases treated in this country are highly encouraging; probably in the course of a few months we shall have arrived at some definite conclusion as to the merits of what is now, at any

rate, full of great promise. Supplied to the medical profession in phials of 10 c.c. 5/- each.

PREPARATION :

ANTISYPHILITIC SERUM (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : One to three cubic centimetres according to stage of treatment.

Apomorphin Hydrochlorate.

ACTION AND USES : Apomorphine ranks as the most reliable of all emetics, vomiting being generally produced in a minute or two, though occasionally a much longer period will elapse. It is easily given hypodermically when ordinary emetics cannot be given by the mouth ; tends to make the secretion of mucus less tenacious, and makes patient vomit promptly. It is contra-indicated in great weakness.

Small doses of the drug are *expectorant* and have been found to be extremely valuable in the treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" APOMORPHIN: HYDROCHLOR:
HYPODERM: 1/10 gr. 1/15 gr. (B. W. & Co.)
DOSE: as an emetic gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{15}$.

"TABLOID:" APOMORPHIN: HYDROCHLOR:
gr. 1/50. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 "tabloid"
to be slowly dissolved in the mouth occasionally as an expectorant.

NOTE.—The dark green coloration which apomorphine occasionally assumes, is due to absorption of nitrogen on exposure to the air, and may be disregarded. It does not impair the properties of the drug.

* **Aristol (Di-thymol-iodide).**

ACTION AND USES : Aristol has been tried in numerous cutaneous troubles as eczema, psoriasis, and lupus. It has also been used as a dusting powder in surgical work. By means of the Naso-Pharyngeal Paroleine Atomiser (B. W. & Co.) it is employed, mixed with "Paroleine," as a spray in laryngo-rhinological work. (See under "Atomisations.")

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

Arsenic.

ACTION AND USES : A nervine tonic and alterative of great value. Used as a tonic in chorea and an alterative in gout. Anti-periodic in malarial fevers and the neuralgias which come on in persons who have been subject to the ague poison. As an anti-periodic in malarial districts it ranks second only to quinine. The arseniate of iron is used in checking the distressing night sweats in phthisis. Arsenic is specially recommended as a cardiac tonic in cases of "senile heart."

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" ARSENIOSI ACIDI, 1/100 gr. and 1/50 gr. and 1/20 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Where local action is desired on the stomach or intestines the drug should be taken before meals ; if a general action, directly after meals.

Dr. Byrom Bramwell suggested the following "tabloid" for use in pernicious anæmia and chlorosis ; which has been found exceedingly beneficial, not only in these but in many other conditions.

"TABLOID:" FERRI ARSEN. CO. (B.W.&Co.)

R	Ferri Hypophosph	...	...	2 gr.
	Quininæ Bisulph.	...	...	1 gr.
	Acidi Arseniosi	...	...	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
	Strychnin. Sulph.	...	...	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

DOSE : 1 "tabloid" thrice daily after meals.

"TABLOID:" FERRI CARB. (Blaud), 4 gr., ET ARSENICI, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 or 2 "tabloids."

Atomisations.

The application of curative agents by means of sprays or atomisers to the nasal, post-nasal, pharyngeal and laryngeal spaces has been very widely adopted since the introduction of B. W. & Co.'s "Paroleine" Atomisers.

ATOMISERS. (B. W. & Co.)

These (B. W. & Co.) "Paroleine" Atomisers are simple in construction, and strongly made. They are so called because they atomise this unctuous hydro carbon which is used as a basis for the application of emollient, anæsthetic, antiseptic, or astringent agents.

Atomisations of Menthol in "Paroleine" have proved in the hands of eminent laryngologists to



FIG. 1.

be highly beneficial in cases of rhinitis, hay asthma, and nasopharyngeal catarrh. The general opinion appears to give preference to Menthol inhalations where a local anæsthetic effect in irritable conditions of mucous membranes is required. The risk of the development of the Cocaine habit by the use of Cocaine as the anæsthetic agent is thereby avoided.



FIG. 2.

Paroleine atomisers as here figured have been strongly advocated for atomising solutions of Eucalyptia, Menthol Creosote, Pinol and similar substances, dissolved in Paroleine—a fatty fluid base belonging to the paraffin series. For the solvent power of this neutral innocuous medium see under Paroleine.

INSTRUMENTS:

THE PAROLEINE NASO-PHARYNGEAL ATOMISER (B. W. & Co.), Fig. 1.

THE PAROLEINE POST-NASAL AND LARYNGEAL ATOMISER (B. W. & Co.). Fig. 2.

Directions for use accompany each instrument.

Atropine Sulphate.

ACTION AND USES: Atropine has the power of paralysing the third nerve and stimulating the sympathetic. It dilates the pupil after section of the third. After the sympathetic has been cut the dilating effect is not so powerful. It also paralyses the accommodation, and thus allows refraction of the eye to be more easily estimated. It stimulates

nerve centres and paralyses peripheral nerves. It breaks up into Tropic Acid and Tropeine.

One Atropine "Tabloid," $1/100$ gr., may be given at bedtime to diminish the nocturnal sweating in phthisis.

Hypodermically Atropine is employed in deep-seated neuralgia. Dr. Lauder Brunton suggests the subcutaneous injection of Atropine as a remedy in cholera and muscarine poisoning. (*The Lancet*.)

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" ATROPIN. SULPHAT., $1/100$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" ATROPIN. SULPH., HYPODERMIC. $1/150$ gr., $1/100$ gr., $1/60$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" ATROPIN. SULPH. & MORPH. SULPH., HYPODERMIC. (B. W. & Co.)

Atropin Sulph. $1/100$ gr. & Morph. Sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

" " $1/120$ gr. " " " $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.

" " $1/150$ gr. " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

" " $1/180$ gr. " " " $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.

" " $1/200$ gr. " " " $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

" " $1/250$ gr. " " " $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.

The Ophthalmic "tabloids" of Atropin are freely soluble when placed upon the conjunctiva, dissolving in 10 seconds.

"TABLOID:" ATROPIN. SULPH., OPHTHALMIC. $1/20$ gr.

"TABLOID:" ATROPIN. SULPH. ET COCAIN. MUR., OPHTHALMIC. $1/200$ gr.

Auric Bromide.

ACTION AND USES : Auric Bromide has been recommended in various nervous affections and in chronic Bright's Disease. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*)

It is claimed to be especially useful in epilepsy, and that it does not produce the usual symptoms of Bromism. It has also been extensively prescribed for dipsomania.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" AURI TERBROMIDI = $1/100$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 to 4 "tabloids" thrice daily.

Beef and Iron Wine. (B. W. & Co.)

In this admirable restorative, suggested by the late Dr. Parkes, the iron is dissolved in the purest

of wines (*previously deprived of their tannin*), and beef juice added subsequently. Each fluid ounce represents the restorative value of two ounces of beef with four grains of iron citrate. Children take it readily.

The *Lancet* reports that it is "a really valuable preparation." In ordinary preparations of this kind, the wine used contains a quantity of tannin; this precipitates the albuminoids, and subsequent filtration removes the nutrient material. The *British Medical Journal* reported:—"This is an excellent preparation. For invalids and convalescents from acute illness, it is an admirable restorative." Synonym.—*Vinum Carnis et Ferri*. (B. W. & Co.).

PREPARATIONS:

BEEF AND IRON WINE. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 2 tablespoonsfuls.

BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE.

DOSE: 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

Beef Juice, Wyeth (Perfecte'd).

ACTION AND USES: This pure juice of fresh, selected, clear, lean beef is now recognised by the leading members of the profession throughout the world as a nutritive agent strikingly superior to any product previously introduced. The peculiar features of the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice are:—that it contains all the nutritive albuminous principles of beef in a perfectly soluble and readily assimilable form, two ounces containing all the active nutritive material of three pounds of fresh lean beef; that the haemoglobin is preserved unaltered this fact being evidenced by its bright, arterial colour; that while extracts of beef and so-called beef teas contain certain salts and certain stimulating substances obtained from beef, they do not contain, as does the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice, those principles of beef which are most essential for sustaining life; that the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice has the advantage of being agreeable and acceptable to patients even in the most weak and sensitive conditions.

In cases where the digestive functions are seriously disordered it is best given with milk wholly or partially peptonised with Fairchild Zymine peptonising tubes. The lives of patients in extremely

low febrile conditions have been sustained on this alone for weeks. Further, it contains many times more of the pure serum albumen than the ordinary preparations of this class. The profession have resorted to it as an invaluable agent in cases of excessive fatigue, exhaustion and *brain fag*, and in general debility. It should always be given with cold water or milk, but never with hot, as heat precipitates its most valuable principles.

PREPARATION :

THE PERFECTED WYETH BEEF JUICE in convenient sized bottles.

DOSE : Half to one teaspoonful in half a tumbler of cold water or milk.

Belladonna (*Atropa Belladonna*).

ACTION AND USES : Paralyzes the secreting nerves of all glandular structures. In its ordinary physiological action it makes the skin red and dry. The nose and mouth become dry. In animals the secretion of the pancreas is dried up. It makes the eyes dry, there are no tears. The pulse becomes quick under its action, just as if the vagi had been cut. It stimulates the sympathetic. It tends to paralyse the bladder, and slows the movements of the intestine. It dilates the pupil and produces dimness of vision.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " TINCT. BELLADONNÆ, I, 5 & 15 minims. (B. W. & Co.)

The Tinctures used in these "Tabloids" are *standardised*, and contain a uniform amount of active principles.

Dr. Lennox Moore recommends a "Tabloid" containing Cubebs and Belladonna with an effervescent basis as follows :—

"TABLOID : " CUBEBÆ ET BELLAD. EFFERVES. (B. W. & Co.). Each "tabloid" contains

R	Ext. Belladonnæ ...	...	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
	Pulv Cubebæ ...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

DOSE : One occasionally to be slowly sucked.

Benzosol.

ACTION AND USES : Benzosol, a colourless, odourless and almost tasteless powder, is a chemical compound of Guaiacol (the chief constituent of Creosote) and Benzoic Acid, and was introduced as an agreeable and harmless substitute for Creosote.

It is insoluble in water; but in the intestinal tract splits up into Guaiacol and Benzoic Acid.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" BENZOSOL, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Bismuth Salicylate.

ACTION AND USES : Useful in chronic affections of digestive organs and intestines. Said to be highly beneficial in gastric catarrh, and as anti-fermentative in diarrhoea.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID" BISM. SALICYL, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Bismuth Subnitrate.

ACTION AND USES : Applied to the skin is a mild sedative and non-irritating astringent; internally is extensively used as a gastric sedative. Large doses, about twenty grains, are given. In the diarrhoea of phthisical and other debilitated patients the subnitrate of bismuth often exercises a marked sedative effect on the intestinal action.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" BISMUTHI SUBNIT., 5 gr. and 10 grs. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" BISMUTHI ET SODII (B. W. & Co.); ââ $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" ZYMINE COMP. (Fairchild).

\mathcal{R} Zymine: gr. 2
Bismuth Subnit., gr. 3.
Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

DOSE: One or more "tabloids."

Blaud (Ferruginous) "Tabloids."

(See Iron Preparations.)

Bone-Marrow (Red):

ACTION AND USES:—This substance has been prescribed to renew the vital principles of the blood, and to supply it with oxy-hæmoglobin, albumen, and fatty matters, so necessary to assist in the oxidative processes. Red Marrow may be reckoned the chief agent in the production of red blood corpuscles; therefore, it may act as a stimulant to this formative process. This substance is credited by physiologists with the formation of certain blood principles, absence of

which produces those diseases in the blood tissues of all of which the pathology is up to the present time so little understood. The appearance of wasting and general mal-nutrition which follows any extensive inflammation of bone has been attributed to the diminution or loss of the active material formed, especially that by the Red Marrow, inside marrow cavities. The cachectic appearance is well-known both to surgeons and physicians. It was suggested, therefore, by physiologists to administer Red Bone-Marrow in a readily assimilable form, and which would contain these active principles. The most reliable form of the Red Bone-Marrow, when required in large doses, is the five grain "Valules" (B.W.& Co.) and when required in small doses, the "Tabloids," containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains each. Their administration appears to be justified in those blood disorders dependant upon hyperfluidity, whether from the absence of red blood corpuscles, the increase of white blood corpuscles, the diminution of pigment principles or the absence of those salts of lime upon which the coagulability of the blood depends. In such conditions, therefore, as Hæmophilia and Hæmaturia, they are entitled rationally and therapeutically to a clinical trial. In Hæmatemesis which will not yield to topical astringents or to the usual forms and means of treatment, the introduction of natural blood ferments may prove efficacious in arresting the bleeding from the stomach. It has been further suggested that in cases of blood diseases arising from the diminution of the pigments, Chlorosis, and Pernicious Anæmia, and in Hæmoglobinuria such a form of treatment may be resorted to with some prospect of benefit; and if the corpuscular element suffers from derangement either as regards its quantity or its quality, some physicians have deemed it advisable to administer the B. W. & Co. 5 gr. "Valules" of Bone-Marrow containing these blood principles, and have reported favourable results from their use. In debilitating and blood-impoverishing fevers, preparations of this nature seem specially called for and equally so in cases of recovery after severe Osteitis. It would appear that the success of the treatment depends

or the most part on the continuity with which the "Tabloids" or "Valules" are given.

PREPARATIONS :

"VALULES" RED BONE-MARROW, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS : The dose varies from 5 to 30 grains, which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea.

"TABLOID : " RED BONE - MARROW, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : The dose depends upon the condition and age of the patient, and varies from 5 to 30 grains. Where it is necessary to administer divided doses so as to get the continuous effect, the "Tabloids" ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grains), will be a most convenient form.

Borax.

ACTION AND USES : Borax is an excellent antiseptic and is much used as a lotion and gargle. A combination of borax and potassium bromide is given in epilepsy.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " BORACIS, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

These "tabloids" are preferable to gargles, as they may be dissolved slowly on the tongue.

"TABLOID : " POTASS. CHLOR. & BORACIS. (B. W. & Co.)

One to be dissolved on the tongue occasionally.

"TABLOID : " POTASS. CHLOR., BORACIS & COCAIN. (B. W. & Co.) (Voice "Tabloids").

These "tabloids" are easily held in the mouth while speaking or singing, and impart to the voice a clear and silvery tone, hence well suited for speakers and singers.

***Bromoform** (Methyl Terbromide CHBr_3).

ACTION AND USES : Bromoform has recently been successfully employed in cases of pertussis. Great care must be exercised in its administration.

Bryony.

ACTION AND USES : Bryony is a powerful hydragogue cathartic.

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " TINCT. BRYONIÆ, 15 minims. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 8 "tabloids."

Caffein.

ACTION AND USES : Is an important cardiac tonic. It increases contraction of both voluntary and involuntary muscles. It seems to possess a specific action on the secreting cells of the kidney, aiding both in the secretion of liquids and solids. It antagonises morphine, and is of great value hypodermically in morphine poisoning.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " CAFFEIN: CIT., 2 grs. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 or 2 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " CAFFEIN: COMP. 4 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

℞ Antipyrin, 3 pts.

Caffein, 1 pt.

These "tabloids" of Caffein and Antipyrine are strongly recommended by some authorities for use in megrim in doses of one to five "tabloids."

"TABLOID," CAFFEIN. SODIO-SALICYLAT :

HYPODERMIC $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF CAFFEIN (BISHOP'S) 1 grain in each drachm.

EFFERVESCENT HYDROBROMATE OF CAFFEIN (BISHOP'S) 1 grain in each drachm.

DOSE : 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls of either of the above effervescent preparations may be taken in half a tumbler of water while effervescing.

Calcium Sulphide (Calc Sulphurata).

ACTION AND USES : Prescribed with marked success in the treatment of boils.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " CALCII SULPHIDI, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr (sugar coated). (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 or more "tabloids" several times daily as the case may require.

Calomel.

ACTION AND USES : Alterative, cholagogue and intestinal gland stimulant.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " CALOMEL : $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., and 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : As an alterative $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr. "tabloids" three times daily ; as a purgative 2 or more "tabloids" (1 gr. each)

Cannabin Tannate.

ACTION AND USES: Is said to be useful as a hypnotic, in doses of 5 to 10 grains. (*Practitioner*, Vol. XXIX.) It has been recommended in combination with Hydrastia and Ergotine in cases of uterine hæmorrhage.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" HYDRASTINÆ COMP. (See Hydrastina.)

Cannabis Indica.

ACTION AND USES: Is a hypnotic and narcotic which causes but little excitement of the circulation. It has a central action in the relief of pain, but is much less efficient in that respect than opium. Sir John Russell Reynolds has recommended it strongly in senile insomnia, migraine, neuralgia, and in all cases of hyperæsthesia. This drug is largely employed to cause uterine contraction. Its action is intensified by combination with Ergot, as in Hydrastina Comp: "Tabloids."

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" TINCT. CANNABIS IND., 5 min.
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 4 "tabloids."

Cantharidinate of Potassium.

ACTION AND USES: Has been tried in cases of laryngeal tuberculosis and lupus vulgaris.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" POTASS: CANTHARIDINAT:
HYPODERMIC 1/600 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Carbolic Acid "Soloids."

(See Acid, Carbolic, "Soloids.")

Cascara Sagrada.

ACTION AND USES: A valuable aperient in cases of habitual constipation. It is highly satisfactory for pregnant women. It is best given in "tabloid" form after meals.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ, 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.) Plain or sugar-coated. DOSE: 1 to 3.

"TABLOID:" CASCARÆ COMP. (B. W. & Co.)

R	Ext. Cascaræ Sagr.	...	1 gr.
	Euonymin	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
	Iridin	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
	Ext. Nucis Vom.		$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
	Ext. Hyoscyami	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Cathartic Compound "Tabloids."

ACTION AND USES: This preparation is extensively prescribed by physicians in the United States. It combines the most efficient cathartic remedies.

℞	Ext. Coloc. Comp.	...	1½ gr.
	Ext. Jalap Pulv.	...	1 gr.
	Hydrarg. Subchlor.	...	1 gr.
	Cambogiæ Pulv.	...	¼ gr.

DOSE 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Cerebrinin (Grey Substance of Brain).

ACTION AND USES: Is used as a nutrient and sedative to the tissues of the brain— the grey brain substance being regarded as a glycono-phosphorised food, with which is combined the stimulant properties of nitrogenous substances. "Tabloids" of this substance are said to exert undoubted curative power in the following diseases, viz.:—Chorea, Nymphomania and perverted sexual habits (cerebral in origin), Hysteria, Melancholia and other symptoms liable to follow Ovariectomy; Cephalasthenia, Insomnia, Chronic Alcoholism, Insanity Anemia and Chlorosis with pronounced brain symptoms, Epilepsy and in General Debility in the Neuroses caused by Malarial poisoning.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" CEREBRININ: 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) **DOSE:** One or more "tabloids."

Cerium Oxalate.

ACTION AND USES: Has been used for the vomiting of pregnancy, and various dyspeptic disorders: also in sea-sickness.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" CERII OXALATIS, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 4 "tabloids."

Charcoal (Carbo Ligni).

ACTION AND USES: Is much used for the treatment of flatulent dyspepsia, and gastralgia; also as an antidote to alkaloidal poisons.

A useful combination for dyspepsia or gastric irritation is the Pepsin, Bismuth, and Charcoal "Tabloid."

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" CARBONIS LIGNI, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 6 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" PEPSIN BISMUTH ET CARBO: LIGNI. (B. W. & Co.)

℞ Pepsin 1 gr.
Bismuth Sub-Carb. ... 2 gr.
Carbonis Lig. 2 gr.

DOSE : 1 or 2 "tabloids."

Chloral Hydrate.

ACTION AND USES : Is an hypnotic and when combined with camphor possesses anodyne properties. In cases of simple insomnia without organic disease, Sulphonal is generally preferred (see Sulphonal). In case of overdosing by Chloral Hydrate, a 1/60 gr. Strychnine "Tabloid" dissolved in a few drops of water and injected subcutaneously is useful and may be repeated if necessary.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" CHLORAL HYDRATIS (B. W. & Co.), 5 & 10 gr. DOSE : One to six (5 gr.) "tabloids" dissolved in water.

Chloralamid.

ACTION AND USES : Has been prescribed as an hypnotic, especially in cardiac disease where the vascular system is much disturbed. Has been recommended in combination with Bromide of Potassium as highly useful as a preventive of sea-sickness. On being heated over 120° F. it is decomposed.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" CHLORALAMID, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 4 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" CHLORALAMID : & POT. BROM., aa 2½ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Chloroform.

ACTION AND USES : In addition to its well-known use as an anæsthetic, Chloroform has been highly recommended for the relief of asthma, and in the form of vaporoles can be employed safely during the passage of calculi from the gall-bladder or kidney. The vaporoles are most useful in obstetric practice. A vaporole may be crushed and the vapour inhaled from the palm of the hand.

PREPARATION :

VAPOROLLES, each containing 10 minims.

DIRECTION : Crush one in the hand and inhale.

***Chrysarobin (Goa Powder).**

ACTION AND USES : In prescribing Chrysarobin in the treatment of such skin affections as psoriasis, chronic eczema, ringworm, and allied conditions, it is well to begin with weak preparations and likewise to remember that the drug stains the skin, destroys linen, and is an irritant to the eyes.

DIRECTIONS.—Lanolin is unquestionably THE base for ointments of this remedy.

When employed in scaly disorders, Psoriasis, chronic eczema, etc., the *modus operandi* is to have the scabs or scales removed with a flat brush, paint over the patches with a mixture of chrysophanic acid and chloroform 15 %. Chloroform evaporates at once leaving a thin coating of the acid. Fix this by painting over it with a brush a coating of traumaticin, *i.e.*, a mixture of purified guttapercha 1 part, chloroform 10 parts. This makes a thin pellicle which will not come off for some days. By this means the sound skin is preserved, the irritation of the eyes avoided and the linen is not soiled.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate.

ACTION AND USES : Is a local anæsthetic, and acts by paralyzing the ends of sensory nerves. Applied to the nose it is the most effective drug in treating hay fever and irritations of all kinds. In the eye it stimulates the sympathetic and thus dilates the pupil. When the sympathetic is cut, Cocaine loses its power over the pupil. When applied directly to the cord it arrests sensory impressions. *It splits up, yielding, methyl, alcohol, benzoic acid, and ecgonine, the last of which has no local anæsthetic action whatever.* Cocaine is employed successfully to produce local anesthesia in ophthalmic, dental and surgical practice.

Aqueous solutions of from 2 to 20 per cent., freshly prepared from the "tablets," are employed either topically or subcutaneously to produce local anesthesia, when performing minor

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

surgical operations. Should untoward symptoms follow the use of Cocaine, ether and brandy should be administered, and Nitrite of Amyl inhaled.

PREPARATIONS;

"TABLOID:" COCAIN: HYDROCHLOR: 1 gr.
(B. W. & Co.) One "tabloid" dissolved in
10 minims of water will make a 10 per cent.
solution.

"TABLOID:" COCAIN: HYDROCHLOR: HYPO-
DERMIC, 1/10 gr., 1/6 gr., 1/4 gr. & 1/2 gr.
(B. W. & Co.)

OPHTHALMIC "TABLOIDS." (B. W. & Co.)

C	Cocaine Hydrochlorate	...	1/20 gr.
B	{ Atropine Sulphate	}	1/200 gr.
	{ Cocaine Hydrochlorate	}	1/200 gr.
O	{ Homatropine Hydrochlor.	}	1/240 gr.
	{ Cocaine Hydrochlorate	}	1/24 gr.

One "Tabloid" of either formula placed upon the conjunctiva will dissolve within ten seconds.

Codeia.

ACTION AND USES: Is considered highly beneficial in chronic laryngitis, in cough and asthmatic troubles, gastralgia, and certain forms of neuralgia; and as hypnotic in nervous insomnia. In its power to lessen sensibility Codeia is undoubtedly inferior to Morphia. Exercises marked action on the nerves of the abdominal viscera, and upon the respiratory organs. It is said to possess high value in the treatment of diabetes and to reduce the percentage of sugar. When morphia fails or is inadmissible Codeia is often beneficial. Codeia, unlike morphia, is said not to produce nausea and constipation. Hypodermically it is generally given as phosphate. Combined with tar is exceedingly useful in bronchial pharyngeal irritation and cough.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID" CODEIA PHOSPHATE HYPOD:
1/4 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: A "tabloid" or more hypodermically.

"TABLOID" TAR. 1 gr. with CODEIA 1/8 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: A "tabloid" to be sucked frequently in cough, &c.

Codeine.

ACTION AND USES : Codeine is extensively used as a remedy for the cough in phthisis, for the relief of ovarian pain, and in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. It is most useful in pharyngeal cough.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " CODEINÆ; $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 "tabloid" or more.

Besides their use subcutaneously the "tabloids" may be swallowed, or given sublingually.

Cod Liver Oil and Malt. (See Kepler's Solution).

Colchicine (Active principle of Colchicum).

ACTION AND USES : Has a powerful action as a hepatic stimulant and is a useful alterative. It is freely prescribed for acute gout, rheumatic gout, and their manifestations. Colchicine has been given hypodermically with success. It first excites and then depresses the respiratory centre.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " COLCHICINÆ HYPODERMIC:
1/100 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 "tabloid"
subcutaneously, or sublingually.

Colocynth.

ACTION AND USES : Is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. It is usually prescribed with other aperients, as in the following formula :

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " LAXAT. VEG : (B. W. & Co.)

R Resin. Podoph. Ext. Hyoscy. Ext. Tarax $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Ext. Colocynth. 1 gr.
Ext. Jalapæ. Resin Leptandri $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Ol. Menth. Pip. $\frac{1}{2}$ gutt.

DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " HYDR. COLOC ET HYOS:
(B. W. & Co.)

R Pil. Hydrarg. 2 gr.
Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy.... .. 4 gr.

DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " CATHARTIC CO. (B. W. & Co.)

R Ext. Coloc : Pulv. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ext. Jalapæ pulv., Hyd : Sub-chlor. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 1 gr.
Cambogiæ pulv.... .. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Compressed Drugs. (See "Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs.

Cornutine.

ACTION AND USES: Dr. Krohl, of Prague, considers Cornutine to be more certain than Ergotin in its action as a uterine stimulant. It exerts a much more favourable action upon the involution of the uterus.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" CORNUTIN HYDROCHLOR:
HYPODERMIC: $1/60$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)
DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg: Perchlor).

ACTION AND USES: Extensively used in surgical practice for its powerful antiseptic properties.

When ordinary preparations of corrosive sublimate are diluted with water containing lime salts the bulk of the antiseptic is precipitated. Reporting on this subject Dr. Boxall writes: "But in the 'Soloids' of corrosive sublimate, manufactured by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., this objection has been overcome."

PREPARATIONS: (See under "Soloids.")**"SOLOIDS" OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.**

For the prompt and accurate preparation of antiseptic solutions: One "soloid" dissolved in a pint of water makes a solution of 1 in 1000. N.B.—These "Soloids" dissolve immediately, without being previously crushed. (See Mercuric Chloride "Soloids.")

L.G.B. "SOLOIDS" OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE for making L. G. B. Disinfectant. (See L. G. B. "Soloids.")

"TABLOID:" HYDRARG. PERCHLORID., gr. $1/100$ gr., for internal administration.

"TABLOID:" HYDRARG. PERCHLORID: HYPODERMIC $1/60$ gr. and $1/100$ gr.

"TABLOID:" HYDRARG. PERCHLORID. OPHTHALMIC $1/1000$ gr.

Cotton Absorbent (Lawton's Pure).

This differs from ordinary forms of cotton in possessing a beautiful downy flocculence. It will absorb fourteen times its own weight of blood, water, or pus, and is admirably adapted for surgical or gynaecological practice. Various forms of medicated cotton may be prepared from this, such as pinol, creolin, carbolic acid, salicylic acid,

eucalyptia, thymol, iodoform, perchloride of iron, by simply saturating the cotton with a solution and exposing to the atmosphere until dry. Absorbent Cotton saturated with Eucalyptia or Pinol is admirable for use as a filter when placed in a respirator. The *Lancet* says: "It is beautifully soft, really absorbent and quite free from chemicals."

PREPARATION:

ABSORBENT COTTON PURE (Lawton's) in 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. packets.

Cubebs.

ACTION AND USES: A valuable stimulant and antiseptic to the respiratory organs and hence is given in bronchorrhœa, relaxed throat, aphonia and pharyngeal catarrh. The "tabloids" may be effectively employed in affections of the fauces, uvula and larynx. It acts as a valuable antiseptic for the whole of the urinary tract from the pelvis of the kidney to the meatus. It is most usefully combined with the sedative action of Belladonna for urinary troubles.

Belladonna exerts a marked effect in spasm of the *involuntary* muscles, and for this reason is employed in *nervous cough*, *asthma*, and *whooping cough*.

The late Sir Morell Mackenzie observed excellent results from the employment of Compound Cubeb "Tabloids" in moist or dry catarrhs of the fauces, uvula and larynx.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOIDI" CUBEBÆ COMP. (B. W. & Co.)

℞ Cubeb. Pulv. ... 2 gr.

Ammon. Chloridi ... ½ gr.

Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ... q. s.

One "Tabloid" to be dissolved in the mouth.

Dr. Lennox Moore has strongly advised the following:

"TABLOID:" CUBEBÆ ET BELLAD. EFFERVES.
(B. W. & Co.)

℞ Pulv. Cubebæ ... 1 gr.

Ext. Belladonnæ ... 1-20 gr.

With an effervescent basis.

Cultures—Yeast. (See under Yeast.)

Curare (Wourara).

ACTION AND USES: Paralyzes the ends of motor or efferent nerves. It is used in the treatment of

tetanus and hydrophobia and in spasm of the voluntary muscles. It is best administered hypodermically, the solution being prepared as required.

The drug itself varies much in character, many specimens being comparatively inert. The "tabloids" may be confidently relied upon, for the Curare is carefully tested physiologically before being made into "tabloids."

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" CURARE HYPODERMIC : 1/12 gr.
(B. W. & Co.)

Dermatol.

ACTION AND USES: Has been recommended as an effective odourless substitute for iodoform. Non-hygroscopic and non-poisonous. Tested for its bactericidal power upon twelve different kinds of bacteria, its action was found on comparison to be superior to that of iodoform. Excellent results have been reported from its use in cases of otitis media suppurativa, otitis externa; in gynæcological practice; for vaginitis, endometritis, endocervitis, and for laparotomy wounds. Is prescribed internally in flatulent dyspepsia and in various forms of diarrhoea.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" DERMATOL, 4 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 2 to 4 "tabloids" with a draught of water or other fluid.

Dermatol Dusting Powder.

ACTION AND USES: Is a perfectly neutral non-irritating toilet and nursery powder: it allays irritation and pain due to chafing, burns, skin affections, &c. It possesses pronounced healing and soothing properties.

PREPARATION :

DERMATOL DUSTING POWDER.

Supplied in suitable boxes 1½ oz. for dusting, each.

Dialysed Iron, Wyeth. (B. W. & Co.) Liquor Ferri Dialysatus (Wyeth).

DESCRIPTION AND USES: A pure neutral solution of peroxide of iron. Each fluid ounce contains 27·68 gr., and having passed by osmosis through an animal membrane, is inferentially in a condition allied to that of iron after it has passed

through the walls of the stomach or intestine. It is the mildest of chalybeates and does not irritate the alimentary tract. It has no unpleasant taste or odour, nor is it injurious to the teeth.

USES: "Of its kind, a perfect preparation, it is often taken without difficulty when other forms of iron are not well borne. It is the best antidote in cases of acute poisoning by arsenic." (*Lancet.*)

"Dialysed Iron may be regarded as a specific in anæmia," and "in many cases of what may be called malignant anæmia, it is certainly most beneficial." POSOLOGY: For an adult, 10 minims five times daily in water, or on a lump of sugar. Da Costa recommends its administration hypodermically. AS AN ANTIDOTE: Dialysed Iron is a certain antidote in arsenical poisoning and should be given in very large doses.

PREPARATIONS:

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATI WYETH (B.W. & Co.)

DOSE: 5 to 30 minims.

"TABLOID:" FERRI DIALYSATI, 10 minims (B.W. & Co.). DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Diaphtherin.

ACTION AND USES: Is said to be equally as powerful a bactericide as carbolic acid, while it has the advantage of being readily soluble in water and is comparatively non-poisonous. Employed in the treatment of affections of the ear, nose and throat, also in burns and for ulcers, and in dental practice. It should not be used with steel or nickel-plated instruments. Supplied in 1 oz. and 8 oz. tins.

Didymin (Testicular Substance).

ACTION AND USES: Didymin is now extensively prescribed in Epilepsy, perverted sexual habits, also in Nymphomania, and in their sequelæ, among which may be mentioned Hysteria and Neurasthenia. Also in functional diseases of the brain and spinal cord, such as Pseudo-Sclerosis; Locomotor-Ataxia; Pseudo-Ataxia; in Melancholia, and such symptoms as usually follow partial ovariectomy; and as a tonic in various cachexiæ. Has lately been largely prescribed for its aphrodisiac properties.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" DIDYMIN, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 or more "tabloids."

SUPPOSITOR: DIDYMIN. 5 gr.

Digestive Ferments.

See under *Glycerinum Pepticum* (Fairchild),
Kepler Extract of Malt, Papain, Pepsin, Peptonic
"Tabloids," Zymine.

Digitalin.

ACTION AND USES: Digitalin is the pure *Digitalinum Purum*, the true active principle of *Digitalis*. "Many of the so-called digitalins are impure, and consequently irregular and often injurious in their action."—(*Year-Book of Pharmacy*, 1893.) The "tabloids" are made with this true Digitalin and are perfectly uniform in effect, so far as uniformity of dose can ensure that result, producing a gradual increase in the force of the heart's action and steadying and slowing the pulse. Digitalin is much more reliable than other preparations in *Digitalis* to restoring cardiac compensation. Digitalin is used hypodermically as a cardiac tonic, and as an antidote in aconite poisoning.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" DIGITALINI, 1/100 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 2 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" DIGITALINI HYPODERMIC: 1/100 gr.

Digitalis.

ACTION AND USES: *Digitalis* is acknowledged to be a most valuable remedial measure in some forms of cardiac disease. The great importance of only employing a standardised preparation of this important drug is self evident.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID": TINCT. DIGITALIS, 1 and 5 min. (B. W. & Co.) (Made with Standardised Tincture.) DOSE: One (1 min.) "tabloid" to six (5 min.) "tabloids."

Diuretin—Knoll.

ACTION AND USES:—It strengthens, slows, and regulates cardiac movement, and influences directly the secreting renal epithelium. A powerful

diuretic, possessing no toxic properties, is reported as being very active in some cases where Digitalis, Caffeine, &c., given singly, have failed. In renal complaints the effects were not so marked, but Diuretin is sometimes preferred to Digitalis when there is slowness of pulse as a forerunner of uræmia.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" DIURETIN, 5 gr.

DOSE: Three or more "tabloids."

NOTE:—It is best prescribed in this form dissolved in a little warm water. The aggregate daily dose should range between 60 and 120 grains given in single doses of 15 grains.

Duboisine.

ACTION AND USES: This alkaloid is stated to be identical with Hyoscine as a calnative. The sulphate is usually prescribed. It is a powerful mydriatic.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" DUBOISIN. SULPH. OPHTHALMIC, 1/250 grain. One "tabloid" placed upon the conjunctiva quickly dissolves and causes complete dilatation of the pupil.

Ear-drums, Artificial.

These, as designed by Dr. Ward Cousins, consist of a compressed absorbent and antiseptic cotton compound. They are economical and useful in many cases of perforation, and are easily inserted by the patient. They are made in 4 sizes. Each box contains 3 doz. drums.

Effervescent Preparations (Bishop).

Granular Effervescent preparations were originated by Alfred Bishop.

These preparations are always of accurate strength, elegant in appearance and uniform in character.

PREPARATIONS:

ANTIPIRINE, EFFERVESCENT (BISHOP). (5 and 10 grs. in a drachm.)

CAFFEINE CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT (BISHOP) (1 gr. in a drachm.)

CAFFEINE HYROBROMATE, EFFERVESCENT (BISHOP). (1 gr. in a drachm.)

LITHIUM. BITARTRATE, EFFERVESCENT (BISHOP). (1 gr. in a drachm.)

LITHIUM. CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT (BISHOP). (1 gr. in a drachm.)

PIPERAZINE, EFFERVESCENT (BISHOP). (5 grs. in each drachm.)

SACCHARINATED CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, EFFERVESCENT (BISHOP.)

DOSE : A teaspoonful or more may be taken while effervescing in a glass of water.

Emol-Keleet.

ACTION AND USES: At the meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle, the President of the Dermatological Section demonstrated the great importance of this natural dusting powder in dermatological practice. It is a soft, silky, delicate, impalpable, flesh-coloured powder, soothing, emollient, and healing in character. The chief ingredient is steatite, which softens hard water, and acts as a natural soap. The pure product has been effective in many skin diseases of a dry, harsh, or keratinoid nature. After the application of a magma of Emol-Keleet, the hardened epidermic masses either peel off, or become soft and natural in character. It has proved an excellent remedy for pruritus and eczema ; is pleasantly soothing and healing in all inflammatory irritable conditions of the skin. As a *nursery* or *toilet* powder it is superior to any previously known, being absolutely pure, innocuous, and free from lead, zinc, arsenic, or other common constituents of artificial toilet powders. Emol-Keleet is largely replacing zinc oxide in soothing ointments. The following formula is now adopted by many leading physicians: one part Emol-Keleet and six parts of Unguentum Lanolini. (B. W. & Co.) The use of Emol-Keleet with Loretin (2 to 3 per cent.) as an application to the umbilical cord in the newly-born has been suggested. Emol-Keleet may be employed with other antiseptics such as boric acid, carbolic acid, iodol, alumnol, &c. It has been employed largely to relieve inflammation following vaccination.

PREPARATION:

EMOL-KELEET (B. W. & Co.) In 2 oz. boxes.

Enemata, (Nutrient.)

Nutrient enemata often excite very considerable rectal troubles. The absorbent surfaces become congested and inflammation and sepsis supervene. After a few days they are always more or less inconvenient, the suppositories of zymized (peptonised) foods having been generally adopted in preference. Whenever foods are administered *per rectum* they should be thoroughly predigested by means of Zymine.

Ergotin.

ACTION AND USES: No one of the active principles of Ergot taken singly represents the full physiological activity of Ergot. Pure Ergotin, however, contains all the principles of Ergot. Each "Tabloid" contains 3 grains of pure Ergotin which may be swallowed entire, or previously completely dissolved in hot water. The *fresh infusion* thus made may be administered when cold. Ergotin is employed to produce contraction of the uterus to assist delivery. It is used in certain cases of leucorrhœa, also in atony of the bladder. It is used to check hæmorrhage in fibroid tumours of the uterus; in hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" ERGOTIN: 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 "tabloid."

Ergotinine Citrate.

ACTION AND USES: Is regarded as highly efficacious in cases of uterine hæmorrhage and in cases of severe hæmoptysis in phthisical patients. Professor Eulenberg administers it in vaso-motor neuroses, cephalalgia, hemicrania, Basedow's disease, and in cases of paralysis of the bladder. *Subcutaneous injections of Ergotinin in doses of 1-300 to 1-60 of a grain show great advantage over the injections of Extract of Ergot; they are relatively painless, not causing more pain than a morphine injection, and do not occasion irritation or any other bad symptoms.*

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" ERGOTININ CITRAT: HYPO-
DERMIC, 1-200 gr. & 1-100 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Eserine.

ACTION AND USES: Taken internally has a markedly depressing effect on the spinal cord and modifies thereby its reflex functions. It acts on the medulla and depresses the respiratory centres. It irritates the third nerve and causes contraction of the pupil, fixation of the lens and produces accommodation for near objects. It neutralises the action of Atropin so that when the pupil has been completely dilated by Atropin it may be restored to its normal size by Physostigmine (which is another name for Eserine) and vice versa. It lessens the pain caused by distension of the eyeball.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID" ESERINE SALICYLATE HYPOD.
(B. W. & Co.) $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

"TABLOID" ESERINÆ SALICYLAT. OPHTHAL.
"F." $\frac{1}{800}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID" ESERINÆ SALICYLAT., $\frac{1}{800}$ gr.,
ET TROPACOCAINE, $\frac{1}{100}$, OPHTHAL. "G"
(B. W. & Co.)

~~Doses: Subcutaneously, to in solution. By the mouth gr. i, repeated in two h. are followed by doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.~~

Ether.

ACTION AND USES: Besides its well-known properties as an anæsthetic, Sulphuric Ether has been found useful as a restorative in collapse either from fright or exhaustion. Twenty minims may be administered hypodermically. The Vapours of Ether are very useful for inhalation in cases of spasmodic asthma.

PREPARATION:

VAPOROLLES ETHER, 30 minims (B. W. & Co.).

One to be crushed, and the vapour inhaled from a handkerchief or from the palm of the hand.

Eucalyptia.

ACTION AND USES: The volatile oil distilled from leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus or Oleosa. Ordinary Eucalyptus oils contain Eucalyptia, *terpene* and thymol, and a peculiar resin and tannin, and are usually distilled from different species of Eucalyptus.

Dose: 1 to 10 drops on sugar.

Eucalyptia, used as an inhalant, as in the Pinol-Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler, forms a valuable anti-malarial protective when passing through malarious districts. *As an antiseptic and germicide it possesses three times the strength of carbolic acid, and is not nearly so poisonous (The Practitioner).* The Lanoline-Eucalyptia Soap may be used as an antiseptic (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 1889). Eucalyptia is supplied in 2 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

PREPARATIONS:

EUCALYPTIA in $\frac{1}{2}$ and one ounce bottles.

LANOLINE-EUCALYPTIA SOAP, SUPER-FATTED (B. W. & Co.)

Euonymin.

ACTION AND USES: A valuable hepatic stimulant; best given in combination with Cascara Sagrada and Nux Vomica, as in "Tabloid" Cascara Comp.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" EUONYMIN, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 4 or more.

"TABLOID:" CASCARÆ COMP. (B. W. & Co.)

R	Ext. Cascaræ Exsicc.	gr. 1	Ext. Hyosc. Exsicc.	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
	Euonymin	...	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	Ext. Nucis Vom.
	Iridin	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

*Euphorin (Phenyl-Urethane).

ACTION AND USES: Euphorin is employed as a dressing for parasitic skin diseases, such as tinea, favus, trichophyton, &c., also in general surgical practice, and may be taken internally as an analgesic. It acts on the temperature and has antiseptic properties, and is thus useful in acute rheumatism and in various neuralgias, and is antithermic. (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Feb., 11th, 1893.)

*Europhen.

ACTION AND USES: Europhen has been used as a substitute for iodoform. It is non-poisonous. A saturated solution of Europhen in Hazeline is used with benefit in hæmorrhoids. (*Ephemeris*, January, 1894.)

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

Exalgine (Methyl Acetanilide).

Belongs to the group of synthetic remedies of which Antipyrin may be taken as the type. It is a febrifuge, and lowers temperature by dilating peripheral vessels. It has analgesic properties and is employed to relieve pain due to irritation of sensory nerves.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID;" EXALGIN, 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.).

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids" dissolved in half a wineglass of water or wine.

Extract of Malt (See Malt).**Fehling's Sugar Test (See Test "Tabloids").****Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites (See Syrup of Hypophosphites).****Gelsemium.**

ACTION AND USES : Acts as a depressant to the pulse the motor spinal and respiratory tracts. Some forms of neuralgia are benefited by its internal administration.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID;" TINCT. GELSEMIT, 5 minims.
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 4 "tabloids."

Gentian.

ACTION AND USES : A simple bitter tonic; of value as a stomachic, and is useful in atonic dyspepsia. It is usually prescribed with Bicarbonate of Sodium and Rhubarb as in the following "tabloid," which represents the stomachic mixture of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Pharmacopœia, in a portable, pleasant, and most effective form.

PREPARATION ;

"TABLOID;" GENTIANÆ ET RHEI COMP.
(B. W. & Co.)

℞ Inf. Gentian Co. 2 fl. dr. Sodil Bicarb: ... 5 gr.
Inf. Rhei ... 2 fl. dr. Ol. Ment. Pip. ½ gutt.

DOSE: 1 to 2 "tabloids."

Ginger.

ACTION AND USES : An extensively employed aromatic, stimulant, and carminative.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID;" TINCT: ZINGIB: FORT.
(B. W. & Co.), 5 minims. DOSE: 1 to 3

"TABLOID;" SODÆ, RHEI, ET ZINGIB:
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 6 "tabloids."

Glonoïne. (See Trinitrin.)

Glycerine Suppositories (B. W. & Co.).

ACTION AND USES : Are prescribed for the relief of chronic constipation. Defecation usually takes place within a few minutes after the application, when the lower bowel is loaded with feces. Glycerine acts as a purgative by stimulating the mucous membrane, and exciting peristalsis. The Suppositoria Glycerini (B. W. & Co.) are firm hollow cones of cacao-butter each containing sufficient glycerine to produce the desired result within ten minutes after insertion. **MEM.** — If the suppository be previously oiled insertion is much easier.

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI (B. W. & Co.)
contain 15 mins. in each.

“Glycerinum Pepticum” (Fairchild).

ACTION AND USES : A glycerine extract of the peptic ferments in a concentrated and very active form. It is remarkably free from the disagreeable odour and taste which characterises solutions of Peptone Pepsins. “Glycerinum Pepticum” may be combined without cloudiness or reaction with any of the preparations with which Pepsine is usually prescribed. Twelve minims will digest 2,000 grains of coagulated albumen under the usual conditions. It may be used very conveniently for the purposes of making Pepsin fluids, wines, elixirs, etc., giving more stable and brilliant preparations than any of the ordinary class of soluble pepsin. It is absolutely free from all antiseptics and preservatives other than its own base—Glycerine.

PREPARATION :

GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM, (FAIRCHILD), in
4 and 16 oz. bottles.

DOSE : Ten to sixty minims.

Gold Bromide. (See under Auric Bromide.)

***Guaiacol (Methyl-Pyrocatechin).**

ACTION AND USES : Guaiacol (virtually purified creosote, which it resembles in odour and taste) was highly recommended by Dr. Sahli, of Berne, as a remedy in incipient stages of phthisis, being superior to creosote and stable in

* We do not stock this drug.

its composition. There is a general consensus of favourable opinion as to the good results following the administration of Guaiacol in phthisis and it is probable that still more good may be expected from its use. The dose given is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims. It may be successfully inhaled dry from the Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler. Guaiaco-benzoate (Benzosol) may be advantageously substituted for preparations of creosote, being unirritating and almost tasteless. (See under Benzosol.) Guaiacol dissolved in Paroleine (1 part in 10), has been used as a spray from a Paroleine Laryngeal Atomiser in laryngeal tuberculosis, and for ozæna and chronic rhinitis.

DOSE: 3 to 15 minims in milk or other thick fluid.

(See under Benzosol and Guaiacol Carbonate.)

Guaiacol Carbonate.

ACTION AND USES: See preceding paragraph. Guaiacol carbonate, it is asserted, does not irritate the mucous surface or disturb the digestive functions, being insoluble in the acid juices. It only develops its influence in the presence of the intestinal alkaline fluids.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" GUALACOL CARB: grs. 5. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Guaiacum (Guaiacum Officinale).

ACTION AND USES: Guaiacum is a favourite laxative and alterative, and has been much employed in the treatment of tonsillitis, dysmenorrhœa and rheumatic arthritis. Dr. Matthews Duncan, and Dr. Champneys recommend a combination of Guaiacum and Sulphur in dysmenorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS, āā 3 grs. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 4 "tabloids" to be swallowed entire or may be taken crushed in a little milk.

Hazeline.

ACTION AND USES: This is the volatile active principles distilled from the green leaves, inner bark and twigs of Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis Virginica*), and is the most reliable and agreeable preparation of this plant. It is colourless and

does not stain linen like preparations containing extractive matter. Hazeline has been found of great value in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, and other hæmorrhages. In the hands of a distinguished therapist it has arrested hæmaturia. It is highly recommended in the treatment of piles, and has been employed as an embrocation in chronic rheumatic affections. Dr. Lauder Brunton reports that Hazeline is of the greatest benefit in piles, either taken *internally* in doses of half to one drachm, by rectal injection, or, if the hæmorrhoids are near the entrance, applied by soaking a pledget of absorbent wool in Hazeline and introducing it into the anus. "I have tried various preparations of Hamamelis, *but I have not found either the tincture or the liquid extract*, both of which are to be found among the recent additions to the *Pharmacopœia*, nearly so satisfactory." — *Brit. Med. Journ.*, March 12th, 1892.

PREPARATIONS :

HAZELINE (B. W. & Co.), in 4 oz. and 16 oz. bottles. DOSE : 1 to 4 drachms.

SUPPOSITORIA HAZELINI. (B. W. & Co.)

SUPPOSITORIA HAZELINI COMP. (B. W. & Co.)

HAZELINE CREAM, in collapsable tubes and in glass pots. (B. W. & Co.)

HAZELINE SNOW.

Hazeline Cream (Cremor Hazelini, B. W. & Co.).

ACTION AND USES : This combination of Hazeline and pure wool Lanoline is an emollient, mild astringent, and antiseptic ointment, agreeable in chafing and roughness of the skin. It is useful also in alopecia and helps the sebaceous glands. In rosacea, eczema, erythema, it is very effective.

For application to the anus and rectum a Dr. Ward Cousins' Ointment Injector is extremely useful. (B. W. & Co.)

PREPARATION :

CREMOR HAZELINI. (B. W. & Co.) Supplied in glass jars and collapsable tubes for which urethral, and anal vulcanite attachments may be had.

Hazeline Suppositories. (B. W. & Co.)

ACTION AND USES: These are hollow cones of cacao-butter filled with Hazeline; they afford a ready and convenient method of applying Hazeline directly to internal piles or the lining membrane of the vagina. The cacao-butter melts at a temperature a little below body heat.

PREPARATION:

HAZELINE SUPPOSITORIES (COMPOUND). (B. W. & Co.), are composed of Hamamelidin, Oxide of Zinc, Hazeline and Cacao-butter. They are useful in treating anal fissures, pruritus ani, and fistula. It should be noted that, unlike the plain Hazeline Suppositories, they are apt to stain linen.

Homatropine Hydrochlorate.

ACTION AND USES: Is a substitution preparation of tropeine. Atropin splits into tropic acid and tropeine. Homatropine is the name given to a combination of tropein and oxytoluylic acid. It is more commonly used in ophthalmic practice than atropine, because its mydriatic action is as effective but very much more transient. The hydrochlorate is not so liable to produce hyperæmia of the conjunctiva as the hydrobromate; and is therefore used in preparing ophthalmic "tabloids."

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID" HOMATROPIN. HYDROCHLOR. HYPODERMIC. $1/250$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" HOMATROPIN. HYDROCHLOR. OPHTHALMIC. $1/600$ gr., $1/400$ gr., and $1/40$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOIDS:" HOMATROPIN. HYDROCHLOR, $1/240$ gr., CUM COCAIN. HYDROCHLOR, OPHTHAL: $1/24$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Hydrargyri Biniodidum.

ACTION AND USES: Is most useful in the treatment of secondary and tertiary syphilis.

PREPARATION: "TABLOID:" HYDRARG. IODID. RUB. $1/20$ gr. (B. W. & Co.) **DOSE:** One "tabloid" with a draught of water. (See also Iodic Hydrarg.)

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

ACTION AND USES: Doses of $1/3$ grain (one "tabloid") three or four times a day are

Beneficial in constitutional diseases attended by inflammation of the throat. Grey powder with Dover's Powder (one grain of each in a "tabloid" four times daily) has been recommended by the highest authorities on syphilis.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" HYDRARG. CUM CRETA, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., and 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. to 10 gr.

"TABLOID:" HYD. CUM CRETA ET PULV. DOVERI $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 1 gr.

Note—The addition of Dover's powder prevents any diarrhoea which may be caused by the grey powder. DOSE: One or more "tabloids."

Hydrargyri Subchloridum (see Calomel).

Hydrargyri Perchloridum (see Corrosive Sublimate).

Hydrarg. Iodidum, Vir. (Protoiodide).

ACTION AND USES: The green iodide of mercury is a very important salt for internal administration in syphilis. The objection which has prevented its almost universal use hitherto has been that this iodide quickly oxidises and becomes inert when mixed with moist excipients. This objection is completely overcome when the drug is prescribed in the form of "tabloids."

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" HYDR. IODID. VIR. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One to three "tabloids" thrice daily.

Hydrastina Muriate.

ACTION AND USES: The white alkaloidal Hydrastina hydrochlorate is best combined in "tabloid" form with cannabin tannate and ergotin. It is a useful astringent in uterine hæmorrhages.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" HYDRASTINA COMP. (B. W. & Co.)

R Muriate of Hydrastina, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Ergotin, Cannabin Tannate, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

DOSE: Two or three "tabloids" as a dose, three times in the day.

MEM.—It is highly important to mark the distinction between HYDRASTINA, the pure alkaloid of Hydrastis, and the eclectic extract HYDRASTIA.

Hydronaphthol.

ACTION AND USES : Is a secondary compound of β -Naphthol, the peculiarity of its composition being that during the process of manufacture a molecule of hydrogen is displaced. This alteration in the molecular constitution produces a physiological action, in which the disadvantages arising from the use of other hydroxyl compounds are removed.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " HYDRONAPHTHOL, 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 "tabloid" with draught of water or milk. These "tabloids" may be used with advantage for the preparation of antiseptic solutions.

Hyoscine.

ACTION AND USES : Physiological properties first investigated by Wood, of Philadelphia. It depresses powerfully the motor centres in the spinal cord. It acts feebly as a heart depressant but does not paralyse the vagus. It specially affects the motor tract in the cord and cortex. It is exhibited with satisfactory results in the cerebral excitement of mania and other similar brain diseases.

"Hyoscine, the second alkaloid of *Hyoscyamus*, is a powerful cerebral sedative" (Mitchell Bruce). It possesses, therapeutically, considerably greater sedative power than either Hyoscyamine or Atropine, and is useful in delusion, mania, and insomnia accompanying renal disease.

It is used as the most powerful substitute for morphia in relieving pain in the cases in which morphia is contra-indicated. Hypodermic injections of Hyoscine, 1/75 gr. often allay the extreme pain in such diseases as cancer.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " HYOSCINE HYDROBROM: HYPODERMIC 1/200 gr. 1/75 gr. and 1/10 gr.

DOSE : 1/100 to 1/75 grain. *The 1/75 grain dose should rarely be exceeded.*

Hyoscyamine.

Is used as an antispasmodic when the spasm occurs from undue irritation of motor centres, or

motor nerves, as in some forms of asthma, epilepsy, whooping cough, Chorea. It is used as a hypnotic hypodermically in doses of $1/120$ to $1/20$ of a grain, $1/6$ to $1/4$ gr. in delirium tremens (Squire.)

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID" HYOSCYAMIN: SULPHATE HYPODERM. $1/80$ and $1/20$ gr. DOSE: One "tabloid" hypodermically or sublingually.

Hyoscyamus.

Sedative to the nervous system when opium is inadmissible. It has a carminative action when given along with purgatives and diminishes pain arising from muscular spasm or distension of hollow viscera. It lessens the irritability of motor nerves and dulls the susceptibility of sensory fibres.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID" TINCT: HYOSCYAM: (B. W. & Co.). 1 min. and 10 min. DOSE: One or more "tabloids" as may be deemed necessary.

Hypnal.

ACTION AND USES: Is a combination of Antipyrine with Chloral Hydrate and is stated to be of use as a sedative and hypnotic, when the sleeplessness is due to pyrexia and vascular excitement.

The word Hypnal is not synonymous with Hypnone—which was first recommended by the late Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz as a hypnotic.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" HYPNAL, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)
DOSE: 3 to 5 "tabloids."

Hypodermic and Sublingual Medication.

The Hypodermic method of administering drugs is the surest and most rapid mode of obtaining their full efficacy. The physician relies upon it in his extremities; it is therefore of the greatest consequence that this form of medication should be of the strictest purity, utmost nicety of dose, and readily available for use in a soluble form. "Hypodermic Tabloids" possess all these qualities. They keep in any climate, do not become mouldy or get glued

together. Unlike the old fashioned solutions the exact strength can always be depended upon. The injection is usually made under the skin where it is loose and cellular and distant from important structures, and so as to avoid bony prominences. Certain drugs may be injected into muscular tissue as in the case of Mercury and Ergotine. Care and cleanliness of course must be exercised in this form of medication to avoid the effects of sepsis. The "Hypodermic Tabloids" are "neutral" in reaction. They are readily soluble and free from irritating salts.

Favourable reports have been made of the Sublingual method of administering these "tabloids." It is stated that by placing the "tabloid" under the tongue, the effect of the drug is readily produced although of course more slowly than by hypodermic method of administration.

List of Hypodermic "Tabloids."



Aconitine, Nitrate	1-260 gr.
Apomorph. Hydroch.	1-15 & 1-10 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1-150 & 1-100 & 1-60 gr.
*Caffeine Sodio-salicyl:	1 2 gr.
*Cocaine Hydrochlorate	1-10 & 1-6 & 1-4 & 1-2 gr.
Codeine Phosphate... ..	1 4 gr.
Colchicin	1-100 gr.
*Cornutin Hydrochloride	1-60 gr.
Curare	1-12 gr.
Digitalin, Crystalline	1-100 gr.
Ergotinin Citrate	1-200 & 1-100 gr.
Eserine Salicylate	1-100 gr.
Homatropin Hyd.	1-250 gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor.... ..	1 60 & 1-30 gr.
Hydrarg. Sozoiodol	1 4 gr.
*Hyoscine Hydrobrom.	1-200 & 1-75 & 1-10 gr.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate	1-80 & 1-20 gr.
Morphine Bimeconate	1-8 & 1-6 & 1-4 & 1-3 gr.
Morphine Hydrochlor.	1-6 & 1-4 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-12 & 1-8 & 1-6 gr.
*Morphine Sulphate	1-4 & 1-3 & 1-2 gr.
* { Morphine Sulph.	1-12 gr.
{ Atropine Sulph.	1-250 gr.

{ Morphine Sulph.	1-8 gr.
{ Atropine Sulph.	1-200 gr.
{ Morphine Sulph.	1-6 gr.
{ Atropine Sulph.	1-180 gr.
{ Morphine Sulph.	1-4 gr.
{ Atropine Sulph.	1-150 gr.
{ Morphine Sulph.	1-3 gr.
{ Atropine Sulph.	1-120 gr.
{ Morphine Sulph.	1-2 gr.
{ Atropine Sulph.	1-100 gr.
Nitro-Glycerine	1-250 gr.
*Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate ...	1-10 & 1-6 & 1-3 gr.
*Quinine Hydrobromate ...	1-2 gr.
*Sclerotinic Acid	1-2 & 1 gr.
Sodium Phosph. Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
*Sparteine Sulphate	1-2 gr.
Strophanthin	1-500 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1-15 & 1-10 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1-150 & 1-100 & 1-60 gr.

Hypodermic Tabloids supplied in tubes of non-actinic glass, each containing 20 Tabloids (except those marked with asterisks, which contain only 12).

NOTE. The Patent Aluminium Hypodermic Syringe (B. W. & Co.) is extremely portable and is not impaired by climatic conditions. This,



in conjunction with the (B. W. & Co.) Hypodermic "Tabloid" Pocket Case, furnishes the medical practitioner with a perfect hypodermic armamentarium, the value of which can hardly be overestimated.

Ichthyol (Sulpho-ichthyolate of Ammonium).

ACTION AND USES: Highly effective in reducing cutaneous hyperæmia, largely prescribed in cases of eczema, rosacea, psoriasis, and lupus.

Made into a cream with Lanoline (Unguentum Ichthyolici, B. W. & Co.) it is beneficial as an injection in acute urethritis. (*New York Med. Jour.*)

It is also valuable in pruritus, erysipelas, pruritus scroti, and dermatitis. An anodyne and absorbent in inflammatory affections of the female genital organs, and Professor Klein considers it almost a specific in the treatment of erysipelas,

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" ICHTHYOLICI, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.) Keratin or sugar-coated.

DOSE: 1 to 4 "tabloids."

UNG: ICHTHYOLICI, 25 % (B. W. & Co.)

Inhalations.

Inhalation has proved a useful mode of administering certain drugs in many cases where other methods fail to produce the desired effect.

THE INHALATION OF CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM VAPOUR is of value in the treatment of certain catarrhal conditions of the nasopharyngeal and laryngeal mucous membrane. Where the reaction of the vapour is neutral, and then only, it can be employed for inflating the tympanum, and may be an effective means of combatting catarrhal conditions of the Eustachian tube.

(See under "*Ammonium Chloride Vapour.*")

Dry Inhalations are now extensively employed. In phthisis the effect is to relieve cough and to lessen expectoration. For this purpose Eucalyptia (pure oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*), Pinol and Pure Terebene (B. W. & Co.) are the most useful. The serviceable, small, and ingenious inhaler, Pinol Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler (B. W. & Co.) is a useful means of employing these remedies.

It may be used as often as is necessary without attracting attention. (See Eucalyptia.)

INHALERS. (B. W. & Co.)—

THE VEREKER CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

THE PINOL-EUCALYPTIA DRY INHALER, (B. W. & Co.).

THE MENTHOL ORO-NASAL INHALER (B. W. & Co.).

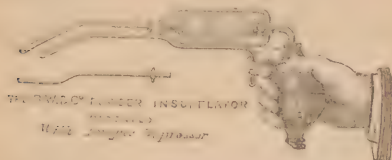
THE MENTHOL POCKET INHALER (B. W. & Co.).

Insufflatio Menthol Co. (See Menthol.)

Insufflations.

ACTION AND USES: The application of various antiseptics, astringents, etc., to the nasal cavities, the throat, the ears, and on open surfaces in general surgery, by means of insufflation, has now become an important mode of treatment, for

which the B. W. & Co. Patent Powder Insufflator is very effective. It is neat, light and beautifully finished, can be held and worked easily with one hand, leaving the other free, an important advantage.



The further advantage of having quickly *inter-changeable cylinders* to hold different powders, is one which is much valued in practice—avoiding delay in operations, and inter-contamination; and it is recommended for this purpose, that at least two *extra cylinders* be obtained with each insufflator, which is provided with tongue depressor and two forms of delivery tube—one straight and one furcate. The insufflations usually applied with this instrument include:—

Insufflatio Ac. Boric.

„ Ac. Tannic.

„ Alumnol.

„ Dermatol.

„ Eucalypt. Gum.

„ Iodoform.

„ Iodoform: Co: (Throat Hospital).

„ Iodol.

„ Magnes: Sulphitis.

„ Menthol Comp. (B. W. & Co.)

(See Menthol.)

„ Naphthol.

„ Resorcin.

The compound menthol snuff—Insufflatio Menthol Co. (B. W. & Co.)—is also used very largely after the manner of ordinary snuff, and is exceedingly effective in catarrhal conditions of the nasal surfaces. (See Menthol.)

Iodic-Hydrarg.

ACTION AND USES: This combination of Mercuric Potassio-Mercuric Iodide has already been tried with some success in specific febrile disorders,

scarlet and puerperal fevers; also in whooping cough, diphtheria and in syphilis. It is undoubtedly a very useful bactericide and antiseptic.

PREPARATION: "TABLOID" IODIC HYDRARG.
 $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.).

DOSE: For adults, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. with water.
 For children, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. with water.

Iodic Hydrarg. "Soloids." (B. W. & Co.)
 (Yellow, or yellowish red, in colour.) 1 gr. and 8.75 gr.

DIRECTIONS: These "Soloids" of compressed Iodic Hydrarg., a combination of Mercuric Iodide and an Alkaline Iodide, are readily soluble. It is said that this combination possesses greater bactericidal power than the Mercuric Chloride, that it is not nearly so toxic, and it penetrates more deeply into the tissues. They are made of two sizes, 1 gr. and 8.75 gr.

NOTES. The strength of the solution required for different diseases may be thus stated. As an application for—

Ringworm, one (1 gr.) "soloid" in a fluid dr. of water.

Alopecia, one (1 gr.) "soloid" in 1 fl. oz. of water.

Dogbite, one (1 gr.) "soloid" in 4 fl. oz. of water.

Disinfectant Spray, one (1 gr.) "soloid" in 2 fl. oz. of water.

Douche for irrigation of Vagina or Uretha, one (1 gr.) "soloid" in a pint of water.

Iodopyrin.

ACTION AND USES: Iodopyrin is an antipyrine derivative, and is a useful mode of administering Iodine and Antipyrine in acute polyarthritides, and in muscular rheumatism. It should be dissolved in hot water before administration.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" IODOPYRINI, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Ipecacuanha.

ACTION AND USES: Ipecacuanha "tabloid" in 1/10 gr. doses is a gastric stimulant. Ipecacuanha arrests inflammatory action in the bowel, checks liquid and bloody evacuations, and often effects a complete cure in dysentery. It is

also a powerful hepatic stimulant and in the form of a spray of the Vinum Ipecac. has been recommended in chronic bronchitis and asthma.

The advantages of Ipecacuanha, from which the Emetine has been eliminated, in dysentery have been very thoroughly dealt with by Drs. Kanthack and Caddy : they concluded that it is a useful medicine in cases of acute dysentery, valuable because it does not cause nausea or depression, and yet possesses its full anti-dysenteric properties. (*The Practitioner*, June, 1893.)

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" PULV. IPECACUANHÆ. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 "tabloid."

"TABLOID:" IPECACUANHÆ. 5 gr.
DOSE: 4 to 6 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" IPECAC. DE-EMETINISATA. 5 gr.
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 4 to 6 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" VINI IPECAC., 5 min. (B.W.&Co.)
DOSE: 1 to 6 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" IPECAC. CUM. OPIO. 5 gr.
DOSE: One to three "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" P. IPECAC. CUM ANTIM. TART.,
aa 1/50 gr. DOSE: 1 or more "tabloids."

Iridin.

ACTION AND USES : Iridin, an eclectic preparation, in doses of 1 to 5 grains, possesses alterative, cathartic and diuretic properties. It is usually prescribed in hepatic disorders in combination with other cathartics and cholagogues, as in Cascara Compound "Tabloids." (See Cascara Comp. "Tabloid.")

Iron.

ACTION AND USES : The principal use for preparations of iron internally is for their effect upon hæmatisis, chiefly in anemia, hydræmia, or chlorosis and debility. In an article on "chlorosis" Dr. Stephen Mackenzie says : "Whether we give the iron in the fluid or solid form is not material. I have mentioned several times the name of Blaud. Niemeyer said he owed his professional reputation to his use of Blaud's Pills, having been a pupil of Blaud. Blaud's Pills consist of Ferrous Carbonate, and are unquestionably an exceedingly efficient form." (*Clinical Journ.*, January 17th, 1894.)

In the "Blaud's Tabloids" (B. W. & Co.), the ingredients are intimately mixed, and remain in a perfectly preserved dry state until taken into the stomach. The nascent action in the stomach is thus assured, without the acid contents of that organ being unduly neutralised.

It is now well recognised that the preparation in the "tabloid" form has effectually solved the Blaud pill problem which has so long perplexed chemists and physicians. These "tabloids" are now almost universally adopted by the profession as a satisfactory means of administering this valuable combination.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " FERRUGINOSI BLAUD, 4 gr.
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 6 "tabloids"

"TABLOID : " FERRUGINOSI BLAUD ET ALOIN.
1/20 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 3
"tabloids" thrice daily (plain or sugar-coated).

"TABLOID : " FERRUGINOSI BLAUD ET ACID
ARSENIOSI 1/64 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 to 2 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " FERRI REDACTI, 2 gr. (B.W.&Co.)
DOSE : 1 to 6 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " FERRI DIALYSATI, 10 minims.
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " FERRI SULPHAT. EXSIC. 3 gr.
(B.W.&Co.) DOSE : 1 to 2 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " FERRI ET ARSENICI COMP.

℞ Ferri Hypophosph : 2 gr.
Acid Arseniosi, 1/50 gr.
Quinin. Bisulph., 1 gr.
Strychnin. Sulph., 1/50 gr.

DOSE : 1 or 2 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " FERRI ET QUININÆ CIT., 3 gr.
(B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 or 2 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " TONIC CO :

℞ Ferri Pyrophosph : 2 gr.
Quininæ, 1 gr.
Strychninæ, 1/100 gr.

DOSE : One or more "tabloids."

BEEF AND IRON WINE. (B. W. & Co.)

BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE. (B.
W. & Co.)

KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN
MALT EXT. WITH IRON IODIDE.

KEPLER MALT EXT. AND IRON PYROPHOSPHATE

Kepler Extract of Malt. (See Malt Extract.)**Kepler Solution.**

ACTION AND USES: Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Extract of Malt is an actual solution, not a mere mixture. The oil is thus so intimately associated with the Kepler Extract that its perfect digestion and absorption is ensured. The *London Lancet* reports:—"The taste of the oil is agreeably disguised, its nutritive value increased, and it is rendered easy of digestion." Hence the high reputation this preparation has acquired as a food-nutrient—as a compensator of tissue loss and to combat malnutrition in various wasting diseases, Phthisis, Rickets, &c. Excellent results are also reported of its beneficial effect in chronic bronchitis. The palatability of the Kepler Solution is such as to make it perfectly acceptable to the most fastidious patient to whom the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any other form would be quite impossible. The *Brit. Med. Journ.* reports upon Kepler Solution as being "An ideal form for the administration of fat." For children it is specially suitable, and they develop a craving for it. Kepler Solution may be taken all the year round, does not produce nausea and unpleasant eructations as the emulsified preparations do.

The Medical Press and Circular on this subject reported:—"The Kepler Malt combined with Cod Liver Oil is the most palatable and easily digested of any form we have yet seen for administering Cod Liver Oil."

PREPARATIONS:**KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN
EXTRACT OF MALT.**

DOSE: 1 teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls 3 times daily, taken plain, spread on bread, or mixed with milk or water.

KEPLER SOLUTION WITH PHOSPHORUS.

Each fluid ounce contains $\frac{1}{84}$ gr. of unoxidised Phosphorus.

DOSE: 1 teaspoonful to a tablespoonful 3 times daily.

KEPLER SOLUTION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Hypophosphite 4 gr., Potassium Hypophosphite 2 gr., Sodium Hypophosphite 2 gr.

DOSE: 1 teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls 3 times daily.

KEPLER SOLUTION WITH IRON IODIDE.

Each fluid ounce contains 2 gr. Iodide of Iron.

DOSE: 1 teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls 3 times daily.

MEM.: It is advisable in administering Cod Liver Oil preparations to begin always with a small dose.

Kidney Substance.

ACTION AND USES: No doubt exists of the internal secreting function of the Kidney, and many have considered that this part of its function is more important even than its work of excretion. It performs a very important rôle in Nitrogenous Metabolism and the absence of its internal products speedily leads to disorganisation of the Nitrogenous Metabolism, as evidenced by speedy wasting and death. The "Tabloids" of Kidney Substance contain the principle from which this active material is poured into the blood. They would seem therefore specially called for in those diseases which produce impaired nitrogenous transmutation, and which may arise from failure of this function of the Renal Gland.

The "tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

DOSE AND DIRECTION: The dose varies from one to two "tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea.

It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbances.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" KIDNEY SUBSTANCE, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Kola Nuts (*Sterculia Acuminata*).

ACTION AND USES: Kola Nuts contain about 2.5 per cent. of Caffeine and are used for the same conditions as Guarana and Coca. It is esteemed as a prophylactic against dysentery, and has proved useful in sea-sickness. (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1890.)

L. G. B. "Soloids," 8.75 gr. (B. W. & Co).
Pale blue in colour.

ACTION AND USES: These "soloids" are intended for the convenient preparation of a solution of the strength required by the 1892 Memorandum of the Local Government Board. They are readily soluble, the resultant solution being peculiarly coloured and of a terebinthinate odour, so that mistakes are almost impossible. White fabrics soaked in this solution become stained a light blue, but the colouration is easily discharged by merely rinsing it in cold water. These "soloids" have been found extremely useful during recent epidemics, both by Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Nurses. The consensus of Medical opinion seems to be in favour of Mercuric Chloride as the most effective agent for the disinfection of ejecta and liquid sewage. The L. G. B. "soloids" are eminently suited to these purposes, since they enable all concerned with infectious and contagious diseases to carry about with them in the handiest and most effective form a deodorant and disinfectant agent of the highest power.

"Lanoline."

ACTION AND USES: A preparation of the purified fat of lambs' wool, nearly identical with the fat of human skin and of the hair glands. It readily penetrates the skin and renders it soft, smooth, and pliable; possesses a distinct advantage over other ointment bases, in being miscible with water and aqueous solutions of salts. The *Lancet*, Oct. 5th, 1895, p. 836, says:—"It would thus appear that the only trustworthy ointment bases for antiseptic purposes are those which contain or which will absorb water, as does 'Lanolin.'" From the absence of irritating properties, and the rapidity of its absorption, this ointment may be used in every stage of exanthemata.

PREPARATIONS:

HAZELINE CREAM UNG. HAZELINI (B.W.&Co.)

LANOLINE.

LANOLINE COLD CREAM.

LANOLINE EUCALYPTIA SOAP.

LANOLINE ICHTHYOL OINTMENT (B. W. & Co.) 25 %.

LANOLINE ICHTHYOL SOAP 10 %.

LANOLINE MERCURIAL OINTMENT 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

LANOLINE POMADE.

LANOLINE TOILET SOAP (superfatted).

TOILET LANOLINE (in collapsable metallic tubes).

UNGUENTUM LANOLINI (B. W. & Co.)

Laxative Vegetable "Tabloids."

ACTION AND USES: These "tabloids" form an active, non-mercurial laxative.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" LAXATIV. VEGET. (B. W. & Co.)

Plain or sugar-coated.

R Ext. Coloc. Co. Pulv.	1 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyami	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Jalapæ Pulv.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Ext. Taraxaci	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Res. Podoph.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Ol. Menth. Pip.	1/10 min.
Res. Leptand	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Leptandrin.

ACTION AND USES: Employed as an alterative and cholagogue—see preceding formula.

Lithium Benzoate.

ACTION AND USES: Benzoate of Lithium is valuable in cases of lithiasis.

Dr. Hugh Lane reports: "In the treatment of chronic rheumatic arthritis, a warm dry climate is best; as to diet, avoid as much as possible sugar, meat and alcohol. From a prolonged observation of the action of various drugs in this illness, I have at last arrived at a combination from which I have had the happiest results. This is made up as Lithia Co: "Tabloid" by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. of London. *Five to seven of these taken every morning and persevered in for some length of time, hardly ever fail to produce more or less good results.*"

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" LITHIÆ CO: (B. W. & Co.)

R Sulphur Præcip., 2 gr.
Quininæ Salicylat, 1/3 gr.
Lithiæ Benzoatis, 3 gr.
(Plain or sugar coated).

DOSE: 5 to 7 "tabloids" every morning.

Lithium Carbonate.

ACTION AND USES: Used in the uric-acid diathesis because the resulting Lithium urate is soluble: also in chronic articular and muscular rheumatism. One "tabloid" may be dissolved in a tumbler of effervescent water. Lithium Carbonate in combination with Arseniate of Soda has been recommended in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" LITHII CARBONAT: 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Lithia Bitartrate.

ACTION AND USES: This salt, the acid tartrate of Lithia, it is asserted, increases the normal alkalinity of the blood, eliminating the uric acid: and is said not to have the unpleasant after effects produced by alkaline combinations of Lithia.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" LITHIA BITART: 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One or more "Tabloids."

LITHIA BITART, EFFERVESCENT (Bishop).

DOSE: One or more teaspoonfuls in water, taken while effervescing.

Lithia Citrate.

ACTION AND USES: Lithia citrate being more soluble than the carbonate, is preferred by many practitioners in the treatment of chronic cases, and in the form of "Tabloids" is highly convenient for regular administration.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" LITHIA CIT. EFFERVESCENT 4 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One or more "Tabloids."

LITHIA CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT (Bishop).

Loretin.

ACTION AND USES: A complex, non-poisonous iodine preparation, not unlike iodoform in appearance, but free from odour. Owing to its antiseptic properties it is well adapted for dusting wounds and for insufflation. A combination of 2 or 3 %,

of Loretin with "Emol-Kelect" makes an ideal healing and antiseptic powder for dusting on raw places or wounds.

PREPARATION:

LORETIN IN POWDER, (B. W. & Co.), in 1 oz. and 4 oz. packages.

DIRECTIONS: Apply the powder to wounds, burns, scalds, erysipelas, rashes, and lupus sores, by dusting or insufflating.

Lymphatic Gland Substance.

ACTION AND USES: It has been thought highly probable that the active principle internally secreted by lymphatic glands may be effective in glandular diseases, which have their origin not in a diathesis, but in diseases of the glands as such. The "Tabloids" have therefore been employed by physicians in cases of Lymphadenoma or Hodgkin's Disease, and Exophthalmic Goitre or Basedow's Disease, and in glandular swellings of various kinds.

The "tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

DOSE AND DIRECTION: The dose varies from one to two "tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea.

It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" LYMPHATIC GLAND, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Magnesium Sulphite.

ACTION AND USES: Magnesium Sulphite has been recommended in the treatment of diphtheria and of inflammatory febrile diseases of infectious origin. To be used with the B. W. & Co. adjustable Powder Insufflator.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" MAGNESII SULPHITIS, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) **DOSE:** One "tabloid" to be slowly dissolved on the tongue.

Malt Extract (Kepler.)

ACTION AND USES: Acts as a powerful agent in stimulating those functions which aid metabolism. It is an ideal flesh forming food suitable for use in all forms of marasmus and wasting diseases. It contains the true malt diastatic ferment, a considerable quantity of grape sugar, besides phosphates and albuminoids. It is therefore a powerful aid to nutrition and digestion. It exerts a powerful influence on tissue change, and provides in some degree those constituents which are essential for replacing the waste which takes place in the body generally. The phosphates and the albuminoids in the Malt Extract replace nitrogenous waste of the body without making great demands on the physical powers of the economy. While Cod Liver Oil acts by introducing the metabolic elements in the form of easily assimilated fats, Malt Extract contains, in an absolutely soluble form, flesh forming and heat producing elements which can be assimilated absolutely without effort. The drying effect produced on the skin by Cod Liver Oil is not noticed when combined with Kepler Malt Extract (see Kepler Solution). The diastatic ferment of malt is more powerful and less readily destroyed by heat than even the natural ptyalin, and is active in a temperature ten degrees higher than that which destroys the power of the salivary ferment. The diastase in Malt Extract acts upon the amylose group of food products, reducing them to sucrose, lactose and maltose, the only forms in which carbohydrates are of any use to the animal economy. The diastatic agents act by breaking down the molecules of starch, cellulose and dextrin into molecules of much greater simplicity, thus rendering them soluble, absorptive and capable of taking part in the processes of assimilation and nutrition.

"Malt Extract is a food which will save or prolong the life of patients affected by tubercle, marasmus, or any *wasting disease* in which all other forms of nutriment are either vomited or passed by stool. Above all it is invaluable in the treatment of two of the most fatal diseases of infancy—*cholera infantum* and *summer diarrhoea*."—Hare, *Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics*.

"Kepler is the best, and in this country the largest used Extract of Malt." *The Lancet*.

Professor Niemeyer says in his *Text Book of Medicine*: "For several years past instead of prescribing cod liver oil, which I was formerly in the habit of doing, I have employed almost exclusively extract of malt, and with the best effect."

"Malt Extract is not only nutritious, but on account of the *diastase* contained in it, acts as a *digestive* ferment in cases of *imperfect digestion*, phthisis, and in general *imperfect nutrition* in children and adults."—Lauder Brunton, *Text Book of Therapeutics*.

"A reliable form is the Kepler Extract of Malt. A small teaspoonful added to a farinaceous pudding or a plate of oatmeal porridge so acts upon the starch that in a few minutes liquefaction takes place. When symptoms of *mal-nutrition* are present, and especially when there is reason to believe that the system has difficulty in dealing with amylaceous substances, the Malt Extract should be given a fair trial."—Burnett, *Manual of Dietetics*.

Although Kepler Extract of Malt is extremely palatable even when it is taken alone, there are many other acceptable and useful ways in which it may be given as a sweetener and digestive of gruels and as a nutritious adjunct to other foods. It is especially suited for infants. In an iced aerated water, such as Seltzer, it forms a richly diastatic "sweet wort," a pleasant beverage for those suffering from fever, gastric ulcer, gastric catarrh, or the dyspeptic disorders of phthisis, and in inflammatory conditions. A little of it may also be given with plain or peptonised milk, as often as every forty minutes, in cases of severe illness. Children like it spread on their bread. Rum Punch prepared with milk predigested with the Fairchild Peptonising Tubes, and sweetened with the Kepler Extract of Malt instead of sugar, is a delicious sustaining stimulant and food.

The Kepler Extract of Malt is prepared from the very best selected winter barley, by a special process, and contains the valuable constituents of malt in the highest state of activity.

PREPARATIONS :

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT.

DOSE : One teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls as may be directed.

KEPLER SOLUTION of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract:—

DOSE : One teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls.

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT—

With BEEF AND IRON.

- „ CASCARA SAGRADA.
- „ COD LIVER OIL AND IRON IODIDE.
- „ COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.
- „ CHOCOLATE.
- „ IRON IODIDE.
- „ IRON PYROPHOSPHATE.
- „ IRON AND QUIN. CIT.
- „ IRON, QUIN. AND STRYCH. (*Easton Syrup.*)
- „ HOPS.
- „ HYPOPHOSPHITES.
- „ PANCREATIN.
- „ PEPSIN.
- „ PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN.
- „ PHOSPHATES (*Chemical Food*).
- „ PHOSPHORUS.
- „ PEPTONE.

Manganese Dioxide.

ACTION AND USES : *Manganese dioxide is regarded as preferable to potassium permanganate for internal administration, as the latter is oxidised by the tissues, and must be converted into manganese dioxide before it can be absorbed.* In a report on “Manganese in the Treatment of Amenorrhœa” (Murrell—*Lancet*, January 6th, 1883), it is stated that the drug was tested for thirteen months, and given in over sixty cases of this disease with the most unprecedented success. Usually the menses appeared after administering the drug for three or four days, and occasionally even after the third dose. In some cases menstruation was induced after an absence of between one and two years.

PREPARATION :

“TABLOID :” MANGANESII DIOXIDI. 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 or 2 “tabloids” thrice daily, to be swallowed with water.

Marrow, Red. (See Bone Marrow.)

Medicine Cases and Chests.

The advantages of "tabloids" appeal very specially to medical practitioners whose visiting covers large areas, or when called out on emergencies. So much can be put into so little space, there is such a saving of weight, such convenience as to dose, every "tabloid" is so accurate and reliable, that the "Tabloid" system is now almost universally adopted in the fitting of medicine cases, both for pocket and carriage use.



As far as medical equipments are concerned, every important exploring and sporting expedition of recent years has been fitted out by Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., so that their experience gathered in this direction is simply unique; and their experience as to the wants of explorers, of expeditions of all kinds, of missionaries, etc., may be relied upon, and is always at the service of medical men who may be called upon to advise as to the supplies necessary for any given climate. The preservability and activity of "tabloids" have been put to extreme tests in the worst and most trying climates of the world; and they have triumphantly withstood them. The late Surgeon-Major Parke in his last published book, "Guide to Health in Africa," wrote:—"The medicinal preparations which I have throughout recommended are those of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., as I have found after a very varied experience of the different forms in which drugs are prepared for foreign use that there

are none which can compare with them for convenience of portability in transit, and for un-failing reliability in strength of doses even after prolonged exposure." This is a most gratifying tribute from the heroic Medical Officer of Stanley's Emin Relief Expedition, which was equipped entirely with our "Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs; and during those three years of terrible suffering, violence, and disease, the lives of the members, both black and white, often depended upon the purity and activity of these products, while, but for their extreme portability, it would have been impossible to carry sufficient quantity of drugs to last to the end of the long journey through "Darkest Africa." Ordinary drugs, in fact, would have perished or become inert before the end of the first year.

Thus it may be claimed that "tabloids" have done much to preserve many valuable lives, and played no small part in the success of modern exploration, and have made these enterprises safer and less exposed to the attacks of local diseases. The particulars given in B. W. & Co.'s illustrated list of "Tabloid" Medicine Chests will at once give a fair idea of their compactness and convenience.

Menthol.

ACTION AND USES: Menthol produces marked local anæsthesia, and, besides being a vascular stimulant, is antiseptic and non-poisonous; is much employed in the form of MENTHOL PLASTER (B. W. & Co.), to relieve the pain of *rheumatism*, *sciatica*, *neuralgia*, *lumbago*, etc. Menthol is said to be beneficial in prurigo, pruritus vulvæ, and in the vomiting of pregnancy. Produces prompt contraction of blood vessels and acts as a sedative to nerve terminations.

MENTHOL Solution in Paroleine—30 grains to the fluid ounce makes, with the Atomiser,



an admirable spray. Useful in chorea, spinal complaints, nettlerash, pruritus vulvæ, and as a

soothing lotion to hot, feverish, and irritable skins. This preparation is also useful in affections of the naso-pharynx and in Hay-fever: and intralaryngeal injections of Menthol (in Paroleine 12 %.) have been found of value in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. The Oro-Nasal Menthol Inhaler



(B. W. & Co.) may be employed for inhaling the vapour either by the mouth or nose, and is of such a size as can be carried in the vest-pocket.

PREPARATIONS :

COMPOUND MENTHOL SNUFF (B. W. & Co.) is extremely efficient in chronic atrophic rhinitis, hay asthma, and has the approval of the highest authorities; contains *Menthol*, *Ammonium Chloride*, *Cocaine* ($\frac{1}{6}\%$), *Camphor*, and *Lycopodium*. This effectively relieves catarrhal conditions of the nasal mucous membrane, and does not clog up the nares. Put up in 6d. and 1s. boxes.

"TABLOID :" MENTHOL CO. (B. W. & Co.)

R Menthol, 1 gr.
Sodæ Bicarb : 3 gr.
Saccharin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

DOSE : One "tabloid" dissolved in the mouth occasionally.

MENTHOL PLASTER (B. W. & Co.)

MENTHOL SOLUTION IN PAROLEINE. (B. W. & Co.)

APPARATUS : MENTHOL POCKET INHALER (B. W. & Co.)

MENTHOL ORO-NASAL INHALER (B. W. & Co.)

Mercuric Chloride "Soloids." (Purple in colour.)

DIRECTIONS: One "Soloid" dissolved in a pint of water gives a solution of 1 in 1000. The Mercurial Salt is combined with an alkaline chloride to allow the "Soloids" to be employed in hard water without decomposing. They are best dissolved in *warm water*, and the solution is then ready for douches, for cleansing purposes, disinfection and sterilisation of the skin, or for insuring the thorough antiseptics of sponges, vessels and surgical material.

Morphia and its Preparations.

ACTION AND USES: Morphia is employed (1) to lessen pain, (2) to produce sleep, (3) to subdue irritation in various organs.—Lauder-Brunton. In cases of poisoning by Morphia the best physiological antidote *after vomiting has taken place*, is Atropine.

Hypodermic injection of Atropine with Morphia counteracts the action of the vagus on the heart and removes the danger of syncope from over-stimulation of that nerve. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, October 5th, 1889.) Morphia has been given hypodermically in cases of mitral valve disease and in diabetes mellitus; in the treatment of the latter it has proved to be more powerful than Codeine.

ANTIDOTES: *An Atropine Tabloid, 1/20 gr., equals in antagonism 1 gr. Morphia.* Sodiosalicylate of Caffeine "Tabloids"; Caffeine Citrate "Tabloids."

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" MORPH. HYDROCHLOR. HYPODERMIC $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" MORPH. BI-MECONATE HYPODERMIC $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID:" MORPH. SULPH. HYPODERMIC $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"Tabloids" are also prepared of Morphia and Atropia combined. For complete list, see "Hypodermic Medication."

"TABLOID:" MORPH: SULPH. for internal administration, $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Nasal and Naso-pharyngeal "Tabloids."

ACTION AND USES: Are used for rapidly preparing solutions to be used as sprays, gargles, and for irrigating the nasal passages. "Tabloids" keep their strength indefinitely, readily dissolve in water, and are extremely convenient.

PREPARATIONS:**NASAL (ALKALINE) "TABLOIDS." (B.W. & Co.)**

℞ Boracis, 5 gr.
Sodii Chlorid., 5 gr.

NASAL (ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE) "TABLOIDS." (B. W. & Co.)

℞ Sodii Bicarb., 5 gr.
Acid Carbolic., 1/2 gr.
Boracis, 5 gr.

NASAL-EUCALYPTIAL "TABLOIDS" (B.W & Co.) (Dr. Carl Seiler's formula).

(See article, by Dr. Carl Seiler, in the *Medical Record* of February 27, 1888, on "Echondroses of the Septum Nasi, and their Removal," also *Archives of Pediatrics*, Jan., 1894.)

℞ Sodii Bicarbonat 7 gr. Eucalyptol 1/2 min.
Sodii Biborat 7 gr. Thymol 1 1/2 gr.
Sodii Benzoat 1/2 gr. Menthol 1/2 gr.
Sodii Salicylat 1/2 gr. Ol. Gaultheriæ 1 1/2 min.

NASAL-PHENOL. "TABLOIDS." (B. W. & Co.)

℞ Sodii Bicarb., 12 gr.
Acid Carbolic, 1 1/2 gr.
Sodii Chlorid., 2 gr.

NASO-PHARYNGEAL "TABLOIDS" (B.W. & Co.) (Dr. Macnaughton Jones' formula).

℞ Sodii Chlor 7 gr. Menthol 1/6 gr.
Boracis Pulv. 2 1/2 gr. Thymol 1 1/6 gr.
Boric Acid 3 1/2 gr. Cocaine Mur. 1/8 gr.
Sodii Benzoat 1/2 gr. Ol. Gaultheriæ 1/6 min.

General Directions.—Dissolve one "tabloid" of either formula desired in two fluid ounces of warm water, and use as a spray or nose wash. The solution of a "tabloid" of any of these formulæ may be sniffed up the nose by the patient morning and night.

Nucleins.

ACTION AND USES: Chemically, these may be regarded as proteid bodies containing a large amount of Phosphorus; generally they are insoluble in dilute acids, are soluble in dilute alkalies, and resist peptic digestion. According to Huber, the subcutaneous injection of Nuclein increases the number of the white corpuscles

(leucocytes) both in healthy and in tuberculous subjects, but that the increase varies with the individual, and occurs chiefly in the polynuclear cells, the effect (leucocytosis) appearing within three hours of administration and disappearing after forty-eight hours. On the assumption that for immunity against, and cure of, infectious diseases, we must look for (*a*) non-poisonous germicides of cellular origin, and (*b*) substances which will stimulate the activity of those organs whose function it is to protect the body against such diseases, nucleins, since they fulfil both requirements, have lately been creating considerable interest; but as yet reports are too meagre to found a definite opinion upon them. Therapeutically Nuclein has been tried in chronic rheumatism, neurasthenia, nervous prostration, chronic catarrhal bronchitis, suppurative tonsillitis.

"TABLOID" NUCLEIN, 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.).

DOSE: 1 "Tabloid" or more as may be necessary.

Nux Vomica (See also Strychnine).


ACTION AND USES: Is, in minute doses, a powerful tonic promoting the contractile action of the intestines, increasing appetite and regulating peristalsis. A ten minim "tabloid" equals approximately $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. strychnine.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" TINCT. NUCIS VOMICÆ, 3 and 10 min. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One "tabloid" after food.

Ophthalmic "Tabloids." (B. W. & Co.)

ACTION AND USES: Prepared in a perfectly *sterile* and *readily* soluble form, for applications commonly used in ophthalmic practice. Solutions, when instilled into the conjunctival sac, are only retained in small quantity, and that becomes so much diluted with the lachrymal fluid  as to be quite ineffective.

B. W. & Co. Ophthalmic "Tabloids" preserve their activity perfectly in all climates. The "tabloid" when applied adheres to the conjunctiva.

until completely dissolved (about 10 seconds), and even if there is profuse lachrymation the action of the drug is not diminished as when solutions are used. The "tabloids" do not attach themselves to the lid, as do gelatine or gum discs, but are readily soluble in the lachrymal fluid, and are so minute that their presence is not felt. The basis is aseptic, innocuous, and absolutely non-irritating.

These Ophthalmic "Tabloids" are supplied in tubes each containing 25 "tabloids," with the exception of letters H, N, and O, which contain only 12. In prescribing or ordering it will be sufficient to quote the letter: for instance:—"Tabloidi" Ophthalmici (B. W. & Co.) "I."

List of Ophthalmic "Tabloids."

A	Atropine Sulph.	...	...	...	1/200 gr.
B	{ Atropine Sulph.	...	...	...	1/200 "
	{ Cocaine	...	...	...	1/20 "
D	Atropine Sulph.	...	...	...	1/20 "
E	Homatropine Hydrochlor.	...	...	...	1/40 "
F	Eserine Salicyl.	...	...	...	1/600 "
G	{ Eserine Salicyl.	...	...	...	1/500 "
	{ Tropa-Cocaine	...	...	...	1/100 "
H	Homatrop. Hydrochl.	...	...	...	1/400 "
*J	Hydrarg. Perchlor....	...	...	...	1/1000 "
K	Pilocarpine	...	...	...	1/40 "
L	Tropa-Cocaine Hydrochlor.	...	...	...	1/30 "
M	{ Pilocarpine	...	...	...	1/500 "
	{ Cocaine	...	...	...	1/200 "
N	Homatrop. Hydrochl.	...	...	...	1/600 "
O	{ Homatrop. Hydrochl.	...	...	...	1/240 "
	{ Cocaine	...	...	...	1/24 "
*P	Boric Acid (Perfumed with Otto.)	...	...	...	6 "
Q	Duboisine Sulph.	...	...	...	1/250 gr.
R	Zinc Sulphate	...	...	...	1/250 "
S	Scopolamine Hydrobrom.	...	...	...	1/100 "
T	Scopolamine Hydrobrom.	...	...	...	1/200 "
U	Scopolamine Hydrobrom.	...	...	...	1/100 "

* Those distinguished by an asterisk are intended for use in solution.

Opium.

ACTION AND USES: Is used as a narcotic, mental anodyne and stimulant. It acts on the bowels by arresting the contraction of all involuntary muscular tissue. It dries up all secretions except that of the skin. It powerfully depresses

the heart and the centres for respiration. In small doses it produces, first, increased excitement, liveliness and intoxication, followed by diminished sensitiveness to external impressions. Excessively large doses *and even small doses in very susceptible people*, and in young children produce all the aforementioned effects followed by sleep and coma, which is liable to become deeper and deeper until respiration fails and the patient dies asphyxiated.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " OPII, $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

"TABLOID : " CRETÆ AROMAT. CUM OPIO,
5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) Dose : 2 to 8 "tabloids."

"TABLOID : " TINCT. OPII, 2, 5 and 15 min.

"TABLOID : " TINCT. CAMPH : CO : (B. W. & Co). 2, 5 and 15 min.

Dose : One or more "tabloids."

Organic Principles of Animal Origin.

(See "Tabloids" and see "Animal Substances".)

Ovarian Substance.

ACTION AND USES: Ovarian Substance is extensively prescribed in pathological conditions in which ovarian functions are either partially or totally arrested, (as after the operation of ovariectomy) and in the nervous manifestations which frequently follow, such as Hysteria, Melancholia, etc. The sequelæ of cirrhosis and malignant disease of ovaries may be treated with at least temporary relief by these "Tabloids," which are also said to be of service when depression or mental disease is coincident with the climacteric. The "Tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure, reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " OVARIAN SUBSTANCE, 5 gr.
(B. W. & Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS : The doses varies from one to two "tabloids." which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea. It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance. (See under Animal Substances.)

Ox Bile (purified).

ACTION AND USES: Prepared by a special process which effectually eliminates all unnecessary tissue debris, mucilaginous and colouring matters. It is prescribed in cases indicating deficiency of bile secretion, and should be prescribed in a form capable of passing unchanged through the stomach, which it always deranges, as in the Keratin-coated "Tabloids." Ox bile has been used as a vermifuge in *ascaris lumbricoides*, and in the treatment of chronic constipation: too large a dose, however, will bring on diarrhoea.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" FEL BOVIN: 4 gr. (keratin-coated). (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids" as may be necessary.

Pancreas Substance.

ACTION AND USES:—The Pancreas is a gland of somewhat peculiar structure. The peculiarity consists in its Epithelioid Tissue, occurring throughout the organ in isolated patches and consisting of highly vascular secreting Epithelium, which no other gland in the body provided with an externally secreting duct possesses. Besides the production of pancreatic juice this gland has other functions. Frerichs and Rokitsansky found that changes in the gland produced Glycosuria. Minkowski and Von Mering found that removal of the gland was followed by Diabetes, even in fasting animals. This was proved not to be due to the interference with the secreting part of the structure. If a small portion of the gland were left active, all diabetic symptoms were held in abeyance, even, indeed, if the gland were grafted into any portion of the peritoneal cavity. The material which prevents the formation of sugar is not formed by the excreting portion of the gland. The Pancreas owes its function as an internally secreting organ to this Epithelioid Tissue. The principle effects of this secretion are seen in connection with its power over carbohydrate metamorphosis. Though the exact nature of the relation between diabetes mellitus and the loss of the pancreas is as yet quite obscure many instances have been recorded of Diabetes

in man having been benefited by the "Tabloids" of Pancreas Substance. The effect, obviously, is due to their supplying to the blood a material produced by those islets of Epithelium which profoundly modifies the Carbohydrate Metabolism of the Tissues.

The "tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

DOSE AND DIRECTION: The dose varies from one to two "tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea.

It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance.

PREPARATION.

"TABLOID:" PANCREAS SUBSTANCE, 5 gr.
(B. W. & Co.)

Panopepton.

ACTION AND USES: Panopepton is a new, complete, and perfect peptone food; comprises the entire edible substance of prime lean beef and best wheat flour, both thoroughly cooked, properly predigested, thoroughly sterilized and concentrated in vacuo. The beef is predigested to the point of complete conversion of its albuminoids, and the wheat to the solution of its gluten and starch. It is, therefore, the very quintessence of a peptone food, a combination of predigested albuminoids and carbohydrates of first rank in dietetics. Its use is indicated in many acute diseases, in convalescence, and derangements of digestion and nutrition. It is best given cold, and should always be kept in a cold place.

PREPARATION:

PANOPEPTON (FAIRCHILD). Supplied in 8 oz. bottles.

DOSE: For children—from a few drops to a teaspoonful, given cold. For adults—from a tablespoonful to a wine glass diluted with water, wine or other beverages, according to the state of the digestive organ.

Papain.

ACTION AND USES: Is a vegetable ferment which exerts a peculiarly solvent power upon albumens, but does not form true peptones, such as are obtained after digesting proteids with Pepsin or Pancreatin. It is said to act in both acid and in alkaline media.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" PAPAIN, 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Paroleine.

ACTION AND USES: A perfectly pure neutral *colourless, tasteless, and odourless* liquid paraffin fat. Extensively employed by laryngologists as a solvent and vehicle for essential oils and other remedies for application to the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract in the form of vapour by means of the B. W. & Co. Paroleine Naso-pharyngeal or B. W. & Co. Post-nasal and Laryngeal Atomisers. A similar solution may be employed in naso-pharyngeal catarrh, acute and chronic rhinitis. Paroleine is preferable to olive oil, as it does not turn rancid in keeping.

The value of atomised oily fluids in nasal disease is widely recognised. They act as emollients to raw or congested mucous surfaces. Useful solutions are:—*Menthol*, 1 in 7; *Pinol*, 1 in 9; *Eucalyptia*, 1 in 9; *Iodoform*, 1 in 60; *Carbolic Acid*, 1 in 19; *Camphor*, 1 in 4. Paroleine is employed with success as a lubricant for the skin, also for catheters and bougies. Its action is pleasantly soothing and emollient. (See also Inhalations.)

PREPARATIONS:

PAROLEINE (B. W. & Co.) in 4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

SOLUTION MENTHOL IN PAROLEINE. (B. W. & Co.) in 1 oz. and 2 oz. bot.

For nasal or oral inhalation.

NOTE.—Where it is desirable to use any of the alkaloids with Paroleine, *dissolve the simple alkaloid (not a salt)* in a little Olein and add Paroleine according to the percentage required.

Pepsencia (Fairchild).

ACTION AND USES: This is not merely a solution of Pepsine, it represents both the peptic and milk-curdling ferments, and is obtained directly from the fresh peptic glands by a menstruum which is not only an agreeable aromatic, but a perfect preservative as well. Pepsencia (Fairchild) may be used for three different objects—(a) to assist in the digestive functions; (b) as a means of administering drugs which disturb the gastric process; (c) as an active rennet or milk-curdling agent. For infants or invalids with naturally feeble digestive action, Pepsencia may be administered with benefit. It was suggested by Dr. Delavan, of New York, that such drugs as iodides, bromides, mercurials, etc., so little tolerated by the majority of patients, should be dissolved in milk and a little Pepsencia added to form a medicated junket; or the drug may be dissolved in the Pepsencia and added to a suitable quantity of milk as it may be required.

PREPARATION:

PEPSENCIA (FAIRCHILD) in 8 oz. bottles.

DOSE: For infants, five to ten drops; for adults, one to three teaspoonfuls.

Pepsin (Fairchild).

ACTION AND USES: This is a perfectly pure and powerfully active and efficient pepsin. One grain will digest 3,000 grains of egg-albumen, or thirty times the quantity required by the B.P. test. The advantages are obvious; this pepsin being free from peptones and extraneous or added material, much smaller doses may be given. Writing on Clinical Dietetics, a well-known authority reports: "Pepsin being the active principle of the gastric juice, retains its activity only in presence of an acid, hence the addition of a little dilute hydrochloric acid frequently aids the action of Pepsin. Pepsin should be given at or just after meals at which *animal food* is taken, since it acts upon proteids and not upon farinaceous substances, nor upon fats. Pepsin is useful in cases of weak digestion, for example, in

the aged or in persons recovering from acute diseases. It may be used in the form of "TABLOIDS," or the liquid (Glycerinum Pepticum, Fairchild), both of which are very convenient."

"Pepsin (Fairchild) excels all other preparations of Pepsin with which we are acquainted." (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*)

PREPARATIONS :

PEPSIN POWDER (FAIRCHILD).

PEPSIN IN SCALES (FAIRCHILD).

DOSE: *Pepsin-Fairchild*: 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSIN-FAIRCHILD "TABLOIDS" (B. W. & Co.)

1 grain (Sugar-coated). DOSE: 1 to 3.

Peptogenic Milk Powder (Fairchild).

ACTION AND USES: In infant feeding, as in other directions, science is always ahead. Thus it is that while human milk is the food best suited for the infant, many other foods quite beyond the child's naturally feeble, undeveloped, digestive powers, are still being used, without question as to their fitness. If the mother's milk ceases to flow, as too frequently happens, cow's milk is generally substituted; but cow's milk differs so much from woman's milk that to make it really digestible by the infant, an important modification is necessary, in fact it must be humanized. This may now be done easily by means of the Fairchild Peptogenic Milk Powder, which provides the best and simplest process for altering cow's milk so as to make it equally as digestible and nutritious as, and practically identical with, the natural milk of the mother in colour, taste, density and chemical reaction.

It is a common observation that the curd of unprepared milk is apt to become hard in consistency and very indigestible, and especially when the stomach is out of tone, and is producing feebly efficient juices, these lumps pass into the intestines and cause considerable irritation. The peptonising agents are of the greatest importance in preventing the casein from behaving in this manner. They precipitate the curd, not in hard lumps, but in thin, feathery flakes, easily accessible to the action of the gastric juice by

which they are dissolved. Thus free acid is prevented from forming in the stomach, and hardened masses of coagulated casein prevented from passing into the intestine and setting up irritation.

The successful preparation of an artificial human milk from cow's milk is a matter of supreme importance in the treatment of the nursing infant, while the process itself is simple enough. Humanised milk thus prepared from cow's milk contains the same percentage composition of milk sugar, fat, albuminoids, ash and water as in normal breast milk, and requires only the same digestive power, the casein having been already converted to a soluble condition, cannot, therefore, curdle in the infant's stomach after the manner of untreated cow's milk. Shortly, the purposes for which the Peptogenic Milk powder is used, are—

- (a) To render cow's milk alkaline.
- (b) To convert the casein (or cheesy, curdling principle) into a soluble, non-curdling form.
- (c) To bring up the percentage of milk-sugar and fat to a human milk average.

The use of the Peptogenic Milk Powder for the preparation of *Humanised Milk* involves three distinct steps; First:—To prepare with Peptogenic Powder, cows' milk, water and cream, a mixture which has the *quantitative* composition of average human normal milk; Second:—To subject this mixture to the *action of the digestive principle* by which the albuminoids (caseine, etc.) are converted into such a form as to become identical with those of human milk; Third:—To then *destroy the digestive ferment* by simply raising the temperature of the milk to boiling point. This heat also destroys the bacteria and renders the milk practically sterile during the time required for use—24 hours.

DIRECTIONS:—

For the daily food of a healthy nursing infant:

Put into a clean granite ware or porcelain lined saucepan, one measure* of the Peptogenic

*A measure is furnished with each package of the Peptogenic Milk Powder. Put the powder into the measure with the blade of a knife, shaking it down firmly so as well and evenly fill the measure.

Powder, half pint of cold water, half pint of cold fresh milk, and four tablespoonfuls of cream. Place the saucepan on a hot range or gas stove and heat with constant stirring until the mixture boils. *The heat should be so applied as to make the milk boil in ten minutes.* Keep in a clean, well-corked bottle in a cold place. When needed, shake the bottle and pour out the desired portion and heat to the proper warmth for feeding—lukewarm.

Specially prepared food for infants with feeble digestion or when they suffer from disordered stomach and bowels as in cholera infantum, etc.

Put into a clean bottle one measure of the Peptogenic Powder, half pint of cold water, half pint of cold fresh milk and four tablespoonfuls of cream. Shake well, place the bottle in a pail or tin kettle of water (at least a gallon) as hot as can be borne by the whole hand (115° F.), and keep the bottle there for 30 minutes. Then pour all into a saucepan and quickly heat to boiling point with constant stirring. Keep in the same way as directed in previous paragraph.

PREPARATION :

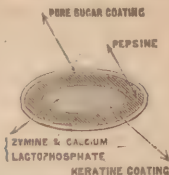
PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER (FAIRCHILD).

The Fairchild Peptogenic Milk Powder is supplied in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and in 1-lb. bottles, each bottle or package carrying a measure and full directions as to the preparation of a "humanised" milk as above described.

Peptonic "Tabloids" (New Formula). (A Perfected Gastro-enteric Digestive.)

ACTION AND USES : "The value of the digestive ferments in clinical practice has led to the habit of prescribing two or more ferments together, such as pepsine and pancreatine, with total disregard as to what may be the interaction when thus used. Corvisart noticed some time since that pancreatine was destroyed by pepsine; Kühne afterwards demonstrated the same result."—*Dr. Schepiloff.*

To obviate this difficulty the new special form of Peptonic "Tabloids" has been introduced. An inner kernel of "Zymine" (pure Pancreatine) and Lactophosphate of Lime is coated with Keratin, which covering is insoluble in the gastric secretion, but is readily dissolved in the alkaline intestinal juices. Immediately surrounding the keratin coating is a covering of pure pepsine ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grains) and then an outside coating of sugar. When the "tabloid" is swallowed the sugar coating readily dissolves in the stomach and the pepsine peels off, acting as an aid to peptic digestion; the inside "tabloid" then passes into the intestine in a condition ready to afford prompt assistance to the pancreatic digestive function.



PREPARATIONS:

PEPTONIC "TABLOIDS." New formula. (B. W. & Co.)

R Zymine, Calcis Lactophosph : Pepsin, $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Dose: 1 to 3 or more "tabloids."

Peptonised (Zyminised) Foods.

Natural digestion is a purely chemical process, and can be imitated outside the body by means of the artificially prepared digestive juices; this depends upon the power which the natural secretions of the organs have outside the body. It is possible to subject articles of food beforehand to complete or artificial digestion and to administer such artificially digested food to patients. The practice of the cooks foreshadowed this mode of preparing foods for weakened digestive processes, the most important of which consist in chemical transformations by which the chief alimentary principles are rendered more amenable to the action of the digestive juices. Indeed, digestion has been described as "cooking carried a step further." Peptonising may be carried on either by means of the juice of the stomach or by means of the juice of the pancreas. The latter method yields far better results because the pancreas acts not only upon albuminous substances, but also upon starches, and is much more agreeable to the taste

than digestives with pepsin and acid. The principal necessity, however, is to secure an active extract of the pancreas.

The peptonisation of various foods, milk and beef tea, is easily done with the Fairchild "Zymine" Peptonising tubes. By means of the following process, the caseine of cows' milk is rendered easily assimilable, even in cases where the digestive powers are absolutely non-active; although, to bring cows' milk to a composition almost identical with that of mothers' milk, it is best to use the Fairchild Peptogenic Milk Powder (which see).

DIRECTIONS: The following directions should be followed:—

PEPTONISED (ZYMINISED) MILK.

Milk is the natural food of infancy and the most appropriate form in which to administer nutriment to adults in diseases of the stomach when it is (1) destitute of its secretion from any cause whatever; (2) when the administration of other forms of food are liable to cause perforation.

In diseases of the intestine, more especially in typhoid fever, it is of the greatest importance to maintain the ebbing strength of the patient by foods which (1) do not cause irritation to the gastro-intestinal tract, and (2) do not leave any undigested residuum to be dealt with by the dangerously weakened intestine, which, in order to heal, requires to be kept at rest.

Although it is the most appropriate form in which to take food, in these conditions it is not always the most suitable. Every one must have observed in digestive troubles of infants how hard and indigestible the curd of milk becomes. The weakened organ has not the power of dealing adequately with food in lumps. Here the peptonising agents are of the greatest assistance by preventing the casein from becoming solid. They seem to precipitate it in a fine flaky form, in which the particles are so small as to be exposed in every part to the action of the gastric juice. Thus free acid is not allowed to form in the stomach, or hardened nodules of coagulated casein to enter or disturb the intestinal canal.

By peptonising the milk with the contents of a peptonising tube it is rendered less likely to cause gastric disturbance, and to be more readily assimilable, and the irritant changes have not time to take place in the stomach. It is of the utmost importance to bear this in mind in administering a milk diet.

Into a clean vessel pour a pint of fresh milk, a teacupful of warm water and the contents of a peptonising tube; set the vessel aside for ten minutes. Then the mixture should be boiled or placed on ice. If the process is allowed to go too far, a slight bitterness is developed. Milk freshly peptonised may be sweetened with Kepler Extract of Malt, and thus prepared will keep longer than the ordinary. It is often desirable to add a teaspoonful of the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice to a tumblerful of peptonised milk.

PEPTONISED (ZYMINISED) BEEF TEA.

Beef tea submitted to the action of digestive ferments is rendered richer in peptones, and its nutritive value in regard to nitrogenous materials is rendered equivalent to that of milk. The employment of Peptonised Beef Tea is of the utmost use in cases of loss of or great waste of tissue or in atonic dyspepsia, or gastric catarrh with pain and intolerance of food; in gastric ulcer, and in loss of appetite and difficulty of digestion which accompanies so many forms of cardiac disease. In diseases of obstruction of the gastric canal, Peptonised Beef Tea is of the utmost use.

Should be made by taking $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of freshly minced beef lean, adding a pint of cold water and cooking over gentle fire till it boils. The beef tea is decanted into a jar, the meat rubbed into a paste and added to the beef tea. Another pint of water is mixed in to reduce the temperature to 140 F. Now 60 grains of "Zymine" and 20 grains of Sodium Bicarbonate are added, and the whole is left standing in a warm place for three hours. Finally it is boiled sharply for two or three minutes, and condiments added as required. In many cases the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice is preferable to beef tea.

Notes on the process for Peptonising Food.

1. The degree of peptonisation is regulated simply by the length of time which the milk or other food is kept warm.
2. Boiling permanently destroys, and cold simply interrupts or suspends the artificial digestive action.
3. After either complete or partial digestion, it is simply necessary in order to prevent all further action to at once place the bottle of peptonised milk on ice, or boil for three or four minutes. It may then be kept like ordinary milk in a cool place.
4. When milk is digested so long as to acquire a slightly bitter taste, it is because the casein has been over peptonised.
5. Peptonised milk is sweet and palatable if not peptonised too long, it in all respects resembles mothers' milk precisely.
6. In preparing milk for bottle-fed infants, it is usually desirable to only slightly peptonise the milk.
7. After the contents of the bottle get warm, then every moment lessens the amount of casein, the ingredient which is the obstacle to the use of ordinary cows' milk.
8. The degree of peptonising necessary in each case is best determined by the readiness with which the milk is assimilated by the patient.
9. It must be borne in mind that peptonisation is not a cooking nor chemical process; the object is to modify the milk by the action of the digestive principle (the zymine or extractum pancreatis) at a temperature near that of the body.
10. Always use fresh sweet milk; when peptonised it keeps well.
11. Peptonised milk may be sweetened to taste, or used for punch with rum, &c., or made into jelly, or employed in the preparation of such foods as ordinarily require the use of milk, according to the instructions of the physician.

12. In the case of beef tea the meat cannot be too finely minced; if the meat be in lumps it will not be properly peptonised. In most cases the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice is preferable to beef tea and is so easily retained and quickly absorbed, it does not require to be peptonised, but it is often desirable to give it with milk, say one teaspoonful of Wyeth Beef Juice to a tumblerful of peptonised milk.

Peptonising Zymine Tubes. (See Zymine.)

Phenacetin (Para-acet-phenetidin).

ACTION AND USES: Possesses analgesic and antipyretic properties; considered by some to be better than Antifebrin but inferior to Antipyrine. Has proved useful in doses of 1, 2 or 5 gr. "tabloids" in neuralgia of the fifth nerve and sick headache. In the neuralgic pains of tabes dorsalis, in herpes zoster and intercostal neuralgia, one "tabloid" given every hour, for three or four hours, often affords complete relief and causes sleep.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" PHENACETIN, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 or 2 "tabloids."

Phenazone. (See Antipyrin).

***Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.**

ACTION AND USES: Similar to Phenacetin, of which it is a derivative.

Phenosalyl.

ACTION AND USES: A combination of carbolic, salicylic, and benzoic acids dissolved in lactic acid. It is a colourless syrupy fluid, readily soluble in warm water and alcohol, and to the extent of 7 per cent. in cold water. Its toxicity is considered less than that of carbolic acid. The great strength of this antiseptic has been established in a series of experiments on different germs, and in the sterilisation of instruments, gauze, and different organic substances like blood, saliva, and urine.

DIRECTIONS: A 1 per cent. solution in Paro-leine as a spray, by means of the Naso-pharyngeal

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

Atomiser (B. W. & Co.); used with success in chronic rhinitis, in purulent otorrhea, and follicular tonsillitis.

***Phosphorus.**

ACTION AND USES: Being a constituent of nervous tissue, its chief use is as a nervine tonic and alterative. It has been recommended in neuralgia and in the treatment of skin disease.

DOSE: 1/100 to 1/15 of a grain.

Photographic "Tabloids."

Medical men who make use of the camera for the purpose of keeping records of interesting cases should find Photographic "Tabloids" of special value and convenience.

The dark room of the amateur photographer is usually very small and the size and number of the bottles of chemicals necessary for developing, toning, and other processes quite out of proportion to the accommodation provided. Stock solutions, moreover, are unstable to a degree and many failures and disappointments result from their use. The Photographic "Tabloids" meet both these difficulties in a very effectual way. A bottle of these is about a tenth of the size of an equivalent bottle of liquid and as each "tabloid" is of a definite weight and is capable of doing a stated amount of work, scales, measures and other fragile accessories are entirely dispensed with.

LIST OF FORMULÆ:

EIKONOGEN.

EIKONOGEN WITH QUINOL.

PARAMIDOPHENOL.

PYROGALLIC ACID, 1 gr., 2 gr., and 4 gr.

PYRO DEVELOPER (a compound).

PYROGALLIC ACID WITH EIKONOGEN.

QUINOL.

QUINOL WITH PYRO.

RESTRAINER "TABLOIDS" (POT. BROM. 1 gr.)
(AM. BROM. 1 gr.)

ACCELERATOR "TABLOIDS."

GOLD TONING "TABLOIDS."

Physostigmine. (See Eserine).

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

Pilocarpine.

ACTION AND USES. Is a stimulant to all secreting nerves and causes secretion from all the glands of the body. It acts par excellence on the secreting nerves of the sweat glands. It is therefore the most powerful sudorific. It stimulates secretion of the salivary glands and it acts on the glands of the stomach, intestines, and pancreas. Its special action, however, is on the skin when all other sudorifics have failed. When the kidneys are not doing their work Pilocarpin makes the skin take on the work of excreting water from the body. It is used as an antidote to Atropin poisoning. It is derived from Jaborandi, which yields Pilocarpin and Jaborin, which, however, has precisely the opposite effects to Pilocarpin—a marked instance of antagonistics in the same plant. It is possible, therefore to get specimens of Jaborandi with but little or no action, although they may contain both alkaloids.

Has rapid and powerful diaphoretic properties, hence is much prescribed hypodermically in cases of uremia. According to eminent laryngologists, one-third of a grain injected daily hypodermically, cured certain cases of inflammatory syphilitic affections of the labyrinth.

Pilocarpine and Atropine are directly antagonistic in their physiological action and may be used as mutual antidotes in cases of poisoning.

PREPARATIONS:

“TABLOID” PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLOR.
 $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One or more “tabloids” as may be required.

“TABLOID” PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLOR.
HYPOD. $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One “tabloid” of either strength given hypodermically as diaphoretic or sudorific or as antidote according to the nature of the cases.

Pineal Gland Substance.

ACTION AND USES: It is claimed that this substance acts as a stimulant to the great cerebral centres, and that it has also some specific therapeutic effect on the grey matter of the cerebellum and cerebrum—especially in regard to the grey

matter of the ganglia, but the function of this gland has been, and still is, the subject of therapeutic controversy. It is present throughout the whole life of the individual, and its removal in animals has caused structural alterations in the central nervous system. Clinically these "Tabloids" may be presumed to be active in cases of organic and functional diseases of the brain with failure of nutrition. Among these may be mentioned—Chronic partial cerebral softening from various causes, Chronic Mania, Dementia. It has been suggested that they might be given in conjunction with Thyroid "Tabloids." The "Tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure, reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID" PINEAL GLAND, 1 gr. (B. W. and Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS: The dose varies according to the indications, from one or two "Tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea. It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance. (See under animal substances).

Pinol (*Oleum Pini Pumilionis*).

ACTION AND USES: This pure essential oil is distinct from ordinary pine oils in being rich in ozone of exquisite odour, possessing superior antiseptic and medicinal properties. It has been found to give excellent results when used as an inhalant (a crushed vaporole dropped into the wash bottle of the Vereker Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler) in cases of asthma and chronic bronchitis. In coryza, hay fever, quinsy, clergyman's sore throat, aphonia, and phthisis, it may be taken internally in the form of Pinol Pastilles, or dropped on sugar.

PREPARATIONS:

PINOL: DOSE: 2 to 10 minims.

PINOL VAPOROLES, 10 minims each, a ready means of inhalation.

PINOL-LANOLINE SOAP, for use in skin affections.

Pinol-Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler.

ACTION AND USES: An antiseptic pocket inhaler made up of a glass tube (with a mouth-piece), charged with miniature cubes of pinewood. These cubes offer a very large saturating surface, so that air drawn over them becomes fully charged with the medicament used. Easily cleaned and re-charged.



By means of this inhaler, air medicated with Pinol, Eucalyptia, or other inhalant desired by the physician, can be brought into direct contact with the respiratory passages. Inhalations of Pinol demonstrate the fact that the air passages form absorbent medium for certain drugs. Its characteristic odour appears in the urine shortly after being used. It can be carried conveniently in the vest pocket.

Piperazine.

ACTION AND USES: Piperazine is an alkaloidal member of the pyridine group. It is said to be non-poisonous and non-irritant and to have the advantage over Lithia Salts in that it does not disturb the digestive organs. Moreover, the combination which Piperazine forms (in the body) with Urate of Soda is nearly nine times more soluble than that formed by Urate of Lithia. It has been observed that its effects are more striking when the urine is kept alkaline and that it should be given in comparatively large doses. If given subcutaneously it causes great irritation. The chief indications for the drug are those conditions of uric acid diathesis attended by deposition of urates in the tissues.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID" PIPERAZINE 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One to three "tabloids" daily.

GRAN. EFFERVESCENT PIPERAZINE (Bishop).
(Each teaspoonful contains 5 grains.)

DOSE: One to three teaspoonfuls daily in water.

Pituitary Substance.

ACTION AND USES: From the researches of Marinesco, Vassale, and Sacchi, it is established that complete removal of the Pituitary gland causes death. Symptoms supervene in a definite order beginning with diminished temperature, followed by a gradual loss of appetite, twitchings, tremors and nervous phenomena, and terminating in dyspnoea and death. Many of these symptoms have shown definite abatement after the administration of Pituitary gland in the "tabloid" form. The gland seems to furnish the body with an internal secretion which has a definite effect on the nervous and muscular systems. The Pituitary gland has been found enlarged in cases of Myxoedema, in which the Thyroid has been functionally absent, and observations seem to point to a connection between the gland and the disease known as Acromegaly, in which the bones of the extremities, the skin and the mucous membranes become hypertrophied. The "Tabloids" taken internally augment and accelerate the beats of the heart and by directly contracting the blood-vessels cause a rapid increase of blood pressure. But it is to its effect as an alterative to certain tissues that it owes its chief therapeutic value. The "Tabloids" of Pituitary Body Substance have been administered in the light of physiological researches with a view of re-establishing perverted brain nutrition and function as well as supplying tone and structure to the whole of the nervous and muscular systems. The "Tabloids" represent the whole substance of the gland in a pure, reliable form, containing all the active constituents, unchanged.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" PITUITARY SUBSTANCE, 2 gr.
(B. W. & Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS: The dose varies from one to two "tabloids," which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea. It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance. (See under Animal Substances.)

Podophyllin.

ACTION AND USES: In doses of a quarter to one grain, is an efficient cholagogue and purgative. Owing to its tendency to gripe it is usually combined with a carminative. Large doses, it is said, are much less effective than small ones.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" PODOPHYLLI, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" PODOPHYLLI, RHEI, ET HYOS: (B. W. & Co.)

R	Podoph. Resin	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
	Pil Rhei Co.	...	...	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Ext. Hyos.	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

DOSE: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

This is Sir William Moore's formula for malarial liver troubles.

Potassium Bicarbonate.

ACTION AND USES: Bicarbonate of Potassium is extensively used in cases of uric acid gravel, acute rheumatism, and of acute and chronic gout. It is a valuable alkaliser of the urine.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" POTASS. BICARB., 5 gr. (B.W.&Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 6 "tabloids" swallowed with or dissolved in water.

Potassium Bichromate.

ACTION AND USES: Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, has directed attention to the employment of this drug in the treatment of some dyspeptic disorders and of gastric ulcer. (*Lancet*, 1894.)

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" POTASSII BICHROMATIS, (B. W. & Co.) 1/10 gr.

DOSE: 1 "tabloid," thrice daily (fasting).

Potassium Bromide.

ACTION AND USES: Bromide of Potassium is one of our most valuable indirect hypnotics. It is also extensively employed in the treatment of epilepsy.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" POTASSII BROMIDI, 5 & 10 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 10 to 60 grs. dissolved in a large wine-glassful of water.

Potassium Chlorate.

ACTION AND USES: Is a useful stimulant and diuretic and a most effectual preparation in cases of stomatitis, tonsillitis, and pharyngitis.

The "Tabloids" of Chlorate of Potash (5 grs. each) contain only the pure drug itself and are intended to be slowly sucked. Thus brought into immediate contact with the mucous membrane the topical action of the drug is secured.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" POTASS CHLOR: 5 gr. (B.W.&Co.)

"TABLOID:" POT: CHLOR: & BORAX 5 grs.

DIRECTIONS: For throat affections, one "Tabloid" to be slowly dissolved in the mouth occasionally.

Potassium Chlorate and Borax.

ACTION AND USES: These "tabloids" are employed with the greatest benefit in hoarseness and catarrhal conditions of the air passages; expectoration is facilitated, and the mucus is rendered more liquid in character. "Tabloids" are superior to gargles. The ingredients become dissolved in the saliva and have a continuous action. In gargling the topical action of the medicaments is brief.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" POTASS. CHLOR. ET BORACIS.
(B. W. & Co.) 5 gr.

DIRECTIONS: A "tabloid" slowly dissolved in the mouth every hour or two, in aphthous conditions, diphtheritic affections, and to remove foetor of the breath.

Potassium Chlorate, Borax, and Cocaine
(Voice "Tabloids").

ACTION AND USES: Of much efficacy in catarrhal conditions of the throat and nose. The addition of a minute quantity of Cocaine is beneficial in irritable and painful conditions of the throat and mouth, allaying the irritation and assisting to subdue the inflammation and clear the voice. Each "tabloid" contains $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of Cocaine Hydrochlorate.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" POT. CHLOR., BORACIS ET COCAINÆ (Voice "Tabloids"). (B. W. & Co.)

DIRECTIONS : One "tabloid" may be allowed to dissolve on the tongue occasionally ; may be conveniently retained in the mouth while singing or speaking.

Potassium Iodide.

ACTION AND USES : The most popular alterative employed internally in syphilis, rheumatism and chronic poisoning by lead and mercury. In small doses it is used as a saline expectorant in dry bronchial catarrh, and has proved efficacious in the treatment of asthma.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " POTASSII IODIDI, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 6 "tabloids" dissolved in a large wineglass of water after meals.

Potassium Nitrate.

ACTION AND USES : A "tabloid" of Potassium nitrate allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth affords relief in cases of relaxed sore throat. This salt possesses also diuretic and diaphoretic properties ; is sometimes used for a mouth-wash dissolved in a large wineglassful of water.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID" POTASSII NITRATIS, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 6 "tabloids" to be melted in the mouth, or if to be swallowed, first dissolve in a wine-glassful of water.

Potassium Permanganate.

ACTION AND USES : Antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant and has been recommended in cases of amenorrhœa, vulvo-vaginitis in children, and as an antidote to morphia poisoning. As a disinfectant for foul discharges in the sick room it is highly effective. One "soloid," 5 grains, dissolved in an ounce of water, makes a solution of the proper strength for this object. One 2 gr. "tabloid" dissolved in a wineglassful of water makes an efficient mouth wash and gargle. For internal use the "tabloids" should be dissolved and well diluted in a wineglassful of water. The Manganese dioxide "tabloids" are preferable

for internal administration especially in amenorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS :

"**TABLOID :**" POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, **I** and 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 or 2 "tabloids" previously dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

Potassium Permanganate "Soloids."

(B. W. & Co.) Dark purple in colour.

ACTION AND USES : Permang. Potassium as a disinfectant is now used so largely for solutions, irrigations, and for disinfectant purposes that these "soloids" have become very popular, since they enable practitioners to carry about with them in a very small space a sufficient quantity of this valuable agent to make solutions for the purpose of disinfecting ejecta, and for other purposes.

DIRECTIONS : One dissolved in a half-pint of water will make a solution of, approximately, 1 in 1000. One "soloid" dissolved in a pint of water makes a solution of nearly the same strength as the Liq : Pot : Permang. B.P.

***Pulsatilla.**

ACTION AND USES : Pulsatilla has been chiefly used as a remedy in dysmenorrhœa, and in catarrh of the respiratory passages. It is used as a remedy in sick headache.

Pyoktanin (Methyl-Violet).

ACTION AND USES : This aniline colouring matter has been recommended in conjunction with Ichthyol and Chian Turpentine as a remedy in certain forms of cancer. (*Clin. Journ.*, April, 1894.)

PREPARATION :

"**TABLOID :**" ICHTHYOL COMP. ET PYOKTANIN. **DOSE :** 1 to 3 "tabloids" thrice daily.

Quinine, and its preparations.

This is an antipyretic, and antiperiodic. It has antiseptic properties, and has been considered to be prophylactic in cases of malarial fever. It reduces temperature, and is a tonic much used in influenza and the convalescence from

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

wasting diseases. The following are the most widely used preparations:—

QUININE BISULPHATE.

ACTION AND USES : Possesses the same properties as ordinary Sulphate of Quinine, but is much more readily soluble. It is specially preferred from its ready solubility in febrile diseases in which the gastro-intestinal tract is secreting its juices feebly.

PREPARATIONS :

“TABLOID : ” QUININÆ BISULPH : (soluble Sulphate) $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr. (B.W.&Co.)

“TABLOID : ” QUININÆ SULPH : (normal) $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr., plain or sugar-coated. (B.W. & Co.)

DOSE : As a tonic—1 to 5 gr.; as antiperiodic—1 to 10 grs. or more; as antipyretic—1 to 10 gr. or more.

“TABLOID : ” FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAT, 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.) plain or sugar-coated.

DOSE : 1 to 3 “tabloids” as a tonic.

“TABLOID : ” FERRI ARSEN : COMP. (B.W.&Co.)

℞ Quin : Bisulph : 1 gr.
Iron Pyrophosph; 2 gr.
Arsenic, Strychninæ, Sulph. aa 1/50 gr.

DOSE : 1 or 2 “tabloids.”

“TABLOID : ” “LIVINGSTONE ROUSER.” (B. W. & Co.)

℞ Jalapæ, 1½ gr. Calomel, 1 gr.
P. Rhei, 1½ gr. Quin : Bisulph. 1 gr.

DOSE : One or more “tabloids.”

QUININE CHLOROHYDRO-SULPHATE.

ACTION AND USES : Attention has been directed to this salt as being specially suited for hypodermic medication.

PREPARATION :

“TABLOID : ” QUININÆ CHLOROHYDRO-SULPH : HYPODERMIC, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 “tabloid” hypodermically.

QUININE HYDROBROMATE.

ACTION AND USES : The “Hydrobromate” combination relieves the headaches which follow too large doses, or which are due to idiosyncrasy.

PREPARATION :

“TABLOID : ” QUININÆ HYDROBROM : HYPODERMIC, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 to 4 “tabloids” hypodermically.

QUININE BI-HYDROCHLORATE.

ACTION AND USES : This salt is very soluble, and is used chiefly in tropical countries in severe attacks of ague and malarial fever.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" QUININÆ HYDROCHLORAT :

HYPODERMIC: 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 "tabloid" hypodermically.

QUININE TANNATE.

ACTION AND USES : Professor Binz refers to the special value of this salt of Quinine in whooping cough. (*Monats. fur Heilkunde*, Jan., 1894.)

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" QUININÆ TANNAT, 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 or more "tabloids," to be taken as sweetmeats by children.

Resorcin.

ACTION AND USES : Resorcin is an antiseptic, disinfectant and antipyretic. Internally it has been used in diphtheria, asthma, bronchitis and laryngeal ulcers. It has been reported upon in gastric ulcer, vomiting, infantile diarrhoea, for its power in checking fermentative changes in the alimentary canal. *Externally*, Resorcin is antiseptic and disinfectant without being irritant in ordinary solutions (2 to 10 per cent.). Resorcin has been much used in the treatment of various skin affections, as eczema and psoriasis, and as a stimulant to indolent ulcers.

Drs. Unna and Milton used the drug successfully, together with Ichthyol in treating *Tubercular Leprosy*.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" RESORCIN, 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 4 "tabloids."

The "tabloids" may be dissolved in cold water for use as lotion, gargle or spray.

Rhubarb (Rheum Officinale).

ACTION AND USES : Rhubarb is a simple purgative, a cholagogue and hepatic stimulant. On account of its tendency to gripe it acts best when given in combination with other drugs.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID:" PULV. RHEI, 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 3 or more "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" PULV. RHEI COMP., 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) (Gregory Powder.)

DOSE : 1 to 3 or more "tabloid."

"TABLOID:" PIL. RHEI CO., 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids," or more.

"TABLOID:" RHEI ET SODII. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids," or more.

"TABLOID:" RHEI, SODII BICARB. ET MAGNESII CARB. (Gregory Powder, Improved), 5 grs. (B. W. & Co.)

R Sod. Bic. 3 pts. P. Rhei 2 pts.

Mag. Carb. Pond. 3 pts. P. Zingib. 1 pt.

DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids," or more.

Saccharin.

ACTION AND USES : Saccharin is a perfectly harmless sweetening agent for beverages and foods, as it passes through the system unchanged. Saccharin $\frac{1}{2}$ grain "tabloids" (B. W. & Co.) are now almost universally prescribed by the medical profession in place of cane or beet sugars for diabetic patients. The "tabloids" are of the greatest convenience to those away from home, as a "tabloid" or two in lieu of sugar will sweeten a cup of tea, coffee, etc. To sweeten cranberries, lemon juice and similar foods or beverages, a solution made by heating one drachm of Saccharin in a pound of glycerine has been found to act exceedingly well. The glycerine mixture resembles very closely in taste and colour the best white honey, and dissolves readily in water, tea, coffee, wines, liquors, etc.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" SACCHARINI, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DIRECTIONS : One or more in lieu of as many lumps of sugar to sweeten tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Soluble Saccharin (B. W. & Co.) supplied in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and 1 oz. bot.

Salicin.

ACTION AND USES : Salicin, originally introduced as an analgesic, anti-rheumatic and antipyretic, has been extensively employed in the place of salicylates.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" SALICIN, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Dose: 1 to 3 "tabloids."

Salilylic Acid. (See Acid, Salilylic.)**Salivary Gland Substance.**

ACTION AND USES:—Although experimental records are wanting regarding the action of the various Salivary Glands as internal secretors, their structure undoubtedly affords evidence of other functions than merely producing the Amylolytic ferment and of preparing the food for Gastric digestion. The Salivary Glands may be divided into two groups, *serous*, or *albuminous*, and *mucous* glands, according to the structures of the cells of their acini, their chemical characters and the nature of the secretion which they elaborate. The Salivary Gland "Tabloids" are carefully prepared and ready for clinical use in the form of "Tabloids" and as such they are being tried by clinical observers. It has been suggested that other glands may act vicariously for the Salivary Glands when they are removed.

The "tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

DOSE AND DIRECTION: The dose varies from one to two "tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea.

It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID" SALIVARY GLANDS, 5 grs. (B. W. & Co.)

Salol (Phenyl Salicylate).

ACTION AND USES: Is a valuable intestinal antiseptic, being decomposed by alkaline secretions into its components—phenyl and salicylic acid; hence it passes through the stomach unchanged. It has been recommended in dysentery, cholera, summer diarrhoeas, and in operations on the urinary tract. Is reported to be highly efficacious in acute rheumatism.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" SALOL, 5 gr. DOSE : 1 to 8.

NOTE. —These "tabloids" quickly disintegrate.

Santonin.

ACTION AND USES : A valuable anthelmintic against the ascaris lumbricoides. Only paralyses the worm and should be followed by a purgative.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID" SANTONIN, 3 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : For children 1 or 2 "tabloids," followed by castor oil.

Sclerotinic Acid (Sclerotic Acid).

ACTION AND USES : Is a weak acid obtained from ergot, possessing hæmostatic properties. Said to produce muscular contraction of the uterus.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" ACID: SCLEROTINIC HYPODERMIC, $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE : $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

***Senecio Jacobea.**

ACTION AND USES : Senecio Jacobea has been tried by Dr. Murrell in cases of menstrual derangement. He considers it worthy to rank with potassium permanganate and dioxide of manganese in its power of promoting the menstrual flow.

DOSE : Liquid extract 1 = 1 15 to 60 minims.

Serums. (See Antidiphtheritic and Antisymphilitic Serums. Also the Introduction.)

Soda Mint Neutralising "Tabloids."

ACTION AND USES : Soda Mint "Tabloids" form an active and agreeable neutralising compound in gastric acidity, indigestion and flatulence.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID" SODA MINT. (B. W. & Co.)

R Sodii Bicarb.	...	...	4 gr.
Ammon. Carb.	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Ol. Menth. Pip.	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ min.

Other Antacid "Tabloids" are :—

ANTACID (magnesium calcic).	ANTACID MAG: CARB: Co:
Calcium Carb: precip: $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Pot: Bicarb: 2 gr.
Magnesium Carb: $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Sod: Bicarb: 2 gr.
Sodium Chloride, 1 gr. in each "tabloid."	Mag: Carb: levis, 2 gr.
	Sodium Chloride, 3 gr.

* Neither this drug nor its preparations are stocked by us.

DOSE: 1 or more in a draught of water, or allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Sodium Bicarbonate.

ACTION AND USES: Sodium Bicarbonate is an excellent stomachic and antacid. It is much prescribed in combination with Mint, Rhubarb, and Bismuth as below:—

PREPARATIONS:

“TABLOID:” SODII BICARB., 5 gr. (B.W.&Co.)

DOSE: 1 to 4 “tabloids,” or more.

“TABLOID:” “SODA MINT.” (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 or more “tabloids.”

“TABLOID:” RHEI ET SODII BICARB. (B. W. & Co.) **DOSE:** 1 or more “tabloids.”

Sodium Bromide.

ACTION AND USES: Practically the same in action as Potassium Bromide but is less depressant.

PREPARATION:

“TABLOID:” SODII BROMIDI, 5, gr. & 10 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 10 to 60 grains dissolved in a large wineglassful of water.

Sodium Di-thio-Salicylate.

ACTION AND USES: Di-thio-Salicylate of Sodium has been employed as an antipyretic in acute rheumatism, and does not cause the unpleasant effects of Salicylic Acid. It has been successfully used in gonorrhœal rheumatism.

PREPARATION:

“TABLOID:” SODII DITHIO-SALICYLAT., 4 gr. (B. W. & Co.) **DOSE:** One morning and evening.

Sodium Iodide.

ACTION AND USES: The specific action and uses of iodide of sodium are similar to those of the corresponding potassium salt. The sodium salt is stated to be more quickly assimilated, and to be in some cases very much better borne.

PREPARATION:

“TABLOID:” SODII IODIDI, 5 gr. (B.W. & Co.)

DOSE: One to two “tabloids” or more dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

Sodium Phosphate.

ACTION AND USES : Phosphate of Sodium has been employed hypodermically in painful nervous affections.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" SODII PHOSPH. CO. HYPODERMIC :
(B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids" subcutaneously.

Sodium Salicylate.

ACTION AND USES : Salicylate of Sodium is extensively employed in the treatment of acute rheumatism and for the relief of sciatica and other painful nerve affections. It is a most useful drug in cases of fermentative dyspepsia, and has a stimulating action on the liver, and may be used to prevent gall-stones. (*Brunton.*)

Best administered in the form of "tabloids." The Sodium Salicylate used for "tabloids" is physiologically pure, having been made with Salicylic Acid absolutely free from irritating creosotic acids.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" SODII SALICYL, 3, gr. and 5 gr.
(B. W. & Co.) **DOSE :** 3 to 20 grains.

Sodium Sulphocarbolate.

ACTION AND USES : In cases of gastric dilatation the sulphocarbulates have been found useful in checking fermentative changes in the gastric contents.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" SODII SULPHOCARBOL. (B. W. & Co.)
DOSE : 1 to 3 "tabloids" well diluted.

"Soloids."

ACTION AND USES : Under this name a most useful class of powerful antiseptic agents are now placed at the disposal of the profession for surgical, gynecological and sanitary purposes. *Soloids* by their distinctive cone shape and brilliant colouring, are readily distinguished from the bi-convex shaped *tabloids*, an important *safeguard* against accidents, especially when employing powerful toxic agents, such as Corrosive Sub-



limate, etc., etc. By their use antiseptic solutions of any required strength are available for instant use, a convenience which has been much desired, and cannot now fail to be appreciated by the medical profession. In hypodermic medication it is all essential before proceeding to puncture to see that strict antiseptic precautions are employed to thoroughly cleanse and sterilize the skin. No hypodermic pocket case, therefore, can be complete that does not contain a tube of antiseptic "Soloids."

PREPARATIONS:

"SOLOIDS" OF MERCURIC CHLORIDE (B. W. & Co.) Purple. 8.75 gr. One dissolved in a pint of water (warm) makes a solution of 1 in 1000 (see Mercuric Chloride "Soloids.")

"SOLOIDS" OF IODIC HYDRARG. (B. W. & Co.) Yellow or yellowish red. 1 gr. and 8.75. One (1 gr.) "Soloid" dissolved in a pint of water makes a solution of 1:8750; one 8.75 gr. "soloid" in a pint of water makes a solution of 1 in 1000. (See Iodic Hydrarg. "Soloids.")

L. G. B. "SOLOIDS." (B. W. & Co.) Pale Blue in colour. 8.75 gr. One in a pint of water makes a solution of 1 in 1000, sufficiently powerful for the thorough sterilisation of dejecta and other excreta in infectious diseases. (See L. G. B. "Soloids.")

"SOLOIDS" OF POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. (B. W. & Co.) Dark Purple. 5 grs. One "soloid" dissolved in a pint of water makes a solution of 1 in 1750 for disinfectant washes, irrigations, etc. (See Potassium Permanganate "Soloids.")

"SOLOIDS" OF CARBOLIC ACID. (B. W. & Co.) White. 6 grs. One "soloid" dissolved in a pint of water makes a solution of (nearly) 1 in 1460 for use as sprays, lotions, etc. (See Carbolic Acid "Soloids.")

Soziodol Mercury.

ACTION AND USES: A well known authority on the treatment of syphilis has made careful trial of the various soluble salts of mercury, and from his clinical experience he concludes that Hypodermic "Tabloids" of Soziodol Mercury is the best

form for administration. The "tabloid" dissolves rapidly in 10 minims of water, and the solution is best injected into the upper part of the gluteal region. "In those tertiary manifestations which resist the Iodide treatment, intramuscular injections often act like a charm, and will not necessitate the patient devoting two or three hours a day to treatment for six or eight weeks, the bad effects of mercury, viz., ptyalism, wasting, anemia, &c., are inimical to the successful treatment of syphilis."

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " HYDR. SOZOIODOL HYPODERMIC : $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : One or more "tabloids" hypodermically as may be required.

Spermine. (See "Didymin," also "Animal Substances.")

Spleen Substance.

ACTION AND USES : Whether the splenic tissue is in greater part a destroyer of blood corpuscles or a re-structor of blood principles, its chemical peculiarities do not show ; they are so remarkable as to warrant the belief that its functions as an internal secretor of principles necessary for the due conduct of life processes in the body are even more important. The loss of its function by excision or disease is usually accompanied by marked tissue changes and great susceptibility to temperature changes. Thus, subjects of ague readily take rigors from the slightest causes, and patients from malarial districts suffer keenly from temperature changes, and give evidences of other functional disorders. The "Tabloids" of Spleen Substance may supply the material which is thus proved to be wanting in the blood where the spleen has been affected by such disorders. They have been used for various diseases of the blood.

The "tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID : " SPLEEN SUBSTANCE, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTION: The dose varies from one to two "tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea.

It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance.

Strontium Bromide.

ACTION AND USES: Pure Bromide of Strontium is better borne and less toxic than the Bromides of Potassium and Sodium, and is therefore well adapted to replace the latter in the treatment of *epilepsy*. Bromide of Strontium has been prescribed in cases of gastric catarrh and nervous vomiting.

This salt is declared by Dr. Germain Sée and Dr. C. Paul to be much superior to the Potassium Salt as a sedative. The soothing and hypnotic effect is more regular. Especially valuable in chronic rheumatic gout.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" STRONTII BROMID: 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 4 "tabloids" in a wineglassful of water.

Strophanthus Hispidus.

ACTION AND USES: The therapeutic properties of Strophanthus were originally carefully and elaborately investigated by Professor T. R. Fraser of Edinburgh. The drug is a valuable cardiac stimulant and diuretic, being closely allied in its action to digitalis. In cases in which digitalis disagrees or is contra-indicated strophanthus may be safely used.

"Strophanthus increases the cardiac systole, and, in small doses, slows the contractions. The action of the heart is accompanied by a rise in blood pressure, which appears to be directly produced by the drug. In disturbances of the circulation, when the blood tension was unduly low, Strophanthus was capable of producing a diuretic effect."—(*Fraser.*)

As a historical fact, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. were the first firm to introduce this drug into the market, and the only one that procured supplies up to about a year after the publication of Professor

Fraser's paper. The first quantity of seeds cost over £20 per pound, and the tincture was supplied to the profession at less than cost price to facilitate and encourage wider clinical testing.

The Therapeutic Committee of the British Med. Assoc. reporting on the effects of various preparations of this drug conclude that the disappointing results alluded to by several physicians are due to the inconstancy of the preparations. They report "*many are practically worthless.*"

There exists great necessity for standardising all potent tinctures according to the plan we have adopted in making Tinct. Strophanthi "Tabloids." (B. W. & Co.). See Tincture "Tabloids."

Strophanthus should always be prescribed in the form of tincture, preferably as Tinct. "tabloids." The drug is too frequently prescribed in complex mixtures, which simply destroy the active principle of the drug, and this accounts for many of the failures which have followed its exhibition.

PREPARATIONS:

TINCTURA STROPHANTHI (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 2 to 10 minims.

NOTE.—The (B. W. & Co.) tincture is standardised 1 in 20 according to the formula of Professor Fraser; it is prepared with carefully selected, genuine Strophanthus Hispidus seeds, similar to those supplied to him for investigation.

"TABLOID:" TINCT. STROPHANTHI, 2 and 5 minims. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: 1 to 5 (2 min.) "tabloids," 1 to 2 (5 min.) "tabloids."

"TABLOID:" TR: STROPHANTHIN, 1/500 gr. (B. W. & Co.) DOSE: One "tabloid," hypodermically or sublingually.

Strychnine.

ACTION AND USES: Is the most powerful of our vasomotor remedies. Produces great activity of the spinal cord and the nerve centres generally. Is employed in feeble or failing heart. Stimulates powerfully the cardiac ganglia, and is one of the most powerful stimulants for failing circulation in all of which cases it may be employed subcutaneously.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID:" STRYCHNINÆ NITR: HYPODERMIC: (B. W. & Co.) 1/10 and 1/15 gr.

DOSE: One or more tabloids.

HYPODERMIC "TABLOID:" STRYCHNINÆ
SULPH: (B. W. & Co.) 1/150, 1/100, and
1/60 gr.

"TABLOID:" TINCT. NUCIS VOM. (B. W.
& Co.) 1, 3 and 10 minims.

DOSE: One or more "tabloids," repeated as
may be necessary. (See also *Nux Vomica*.)

Sulphonal.

ACTION AND USES: Is a valuable and most effective hypnotic, although somewhat slow in its action. Excellent results have been obtained with Sulphonal in the sleeplessness of the aged and of children. Is extensively used as a hypnotic in institutions for the insane. Its administration is not followed by digestive derangements, although too prolonged a use of the drug occasionally gives rise to some unpleasant symptoms, of which a Burgundy red colour of the renal excretion is important, serving as an index for the temporary suspension of the drug. Sometimes it has a curious though rare action; it brings on a kind of shaking almost resembling Sclerosis, (*Brunton*.)

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" SULPHONAL. (B. W. & Co.) 5 gr.

DOSE: It is sparingly soluble and generally given in doses of 20 grains—10 grains about 8 o'clock at night and 10 more as the patient is going to sleep. Then the 8 o'clock dose begins to take effect at bedtime, and the latter dose in the middle of the night, so that the patient sleeps on all the night through. The "tabloids" may be taken crushed into a fine powder, and suspended in *hot* water, milk, soup, or cocoa, or taken alone as sweets.

Sulphur.

ACTION AND USES: Sir A. B. Garrod considers sulphur valuable in cystitis, and, perhaps, some disorders of the kidney. It may very properly be used in tubercular or gouty pyelitis, in muscular pains attending lithæmia, gout, and rheumatism, and even in rheumatoid arthritis. In combination with cream of tartar, as in the "tabloids" Sulphur Co., it is an effective laxative in obstinate constipation. (*Lancet*.)

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " SULPHURIS COMP : (B. W. & Co.) (Sir A. B. Garrod's formula.)

℞ Sulphuris Præcip : 5 gr.
Potassii Tartratis Acid : 1 gr.

DOSE : 1 or 2 swallowed entire with a draught of fluid, or slowly dissolved in the mouth.

"TABLOID : " LITHIÆ COMP :

℞ Sulphur Præcip : 2 gr. Lithiæ, Benz : 3 gr.
Quininæ Salicylate gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Saccharin q.s.

DOSE : 5 to 7 "tabloids" every morning.

"TABLOID : " GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS. (B. W. & Co.) 6 gr. (See also Guaiacum.)

℞ Guaiac. Resin
Precip. Sulphur, $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ 3 gr.

DOSE : One or more "tabloids."

Suppositories.

(See Boric Acid Suppositories 90 per cent., Glycerine Suppositories, Zymised Meat and Milk Suppositories, Hazeline Suppositories, Compound Hazeline and Didymin (Orchitic) Suppositories.)

Supra-Renal Gland Substance.

ACTION AND USES : The physiological properties of this gland are most remarkable. When used internally as a drug no known physiological agent can produce so great a rise in the blood pressure except direct stimulation of the centres in the bulb. It produces a powerful action upon all muscular tissue, whether skeletal muscles, vasomotor muscles, or the muscular wall of the heart. Dr. Oliver has stated that, "in man, the effect of taking Supra-Renal Gland by the mouth is to produce a general diminution in the calibre of the arteries as measured by the arteriometer." The active principle is eliminated neither by the kidneys nor by the Supra-Renal Glands themselves. It is not oxidised nor destroyed by the blood, for it retains its full potency after it has been in contact with the blood for 24 hours. The probability is that it is packed away and rendered harmless by certain of the other organs. The material formed by the Supra-Renal Glands, though present in very small quantities, certainly produces an effect which is beneficial

for the performance of the functions of muscular tissues,—especially those of the blood vessels—and the absence of which undoubtedly creates a series of symptoms which terminate in prostration, inanition and death. The “Tabloids,” which present this gland substance in the most active and reliable forms have been effectively employed in Addison’s Disease and in various Cachexiæ. That this substance possesses great power over the muscular system seems undoubted, and it may well be tried in muscular disorders, especially in those involving loss of tone or changes of a degenerative type. The researches on these recondite subjects are still in an unfinished stage, so that the knowledge of the full physiological functions of the Supra-Renal Glands is incomplete, but they go far to show the wide application of which this remedy may be capable. The “Tabloids” represent the whole substance of the gland in a pure, dry and reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

NOTE.—There is a great resemblance in structure between the outer zone of the Supra-renals and the Pituitary body.

PREPARATION :

“TABLOID : ” SUPRA-RENAL GLAND : 5 gr.
(B. W. & Co.).

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS : It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance. The dose varies from one to six “Tabloids” which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea. (See under Animal Substances.)

Syrup of Hypophosphites—Compound.
(Fellows.)

ACTION AND USES : Contains the Hypophosphites of Iron, Quinine, Strychnine, Lime, Potass, and Manganese (1/64 gr. of Strychnine in each fluid drachm). The use of this compound is specially indicated in cases of nervous debility, mental disease, and fatigue. This valuable combination maintains its supremacy amongst the medical profession in all quarters of the globe.

PREPARATION:

SYR. HYPHOSPH., Co. (Fellows').

DOSE : One to two fluid drachms.

"Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs.

The adoption and steadily increasing employment of "Tabloids" by leading members of the profession throughout the world is doubtless owing not only to the ACCURACY OF DOSAGE and TO THE EASE OF ADMINISTRATION thus secured, but also to the confidence inspired by the fact that none but PURE and RELIABLE DRUGS are used in their preparation. B. W. & Co. are very justly credited with having completely revolutionized the methods of administering medicines by the introduction of their "Tabloid" system.

"In these countries the tabloid system reigns supreme. What, indeed, can we not get in this portable and acceptable form?" (*Dublin Med. Journ.*, Dec., 1892.)

The late Surgeon-Major T. H. Parke, D.C.L., A.M.D., Medical Officer of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, in his book "My Personal Experiences in Equatorial Africa," wrote:—

"The 'Tabloids' are very soluble, while they occupy very little space, and have never lost their strength. I have never used any therapeutic preparations at all so convenient or so reliable."

In his last published book, "Guide to Health in Africa," Surgeon-Major Parke wrote:—

"The medicinal preparations which I have throughout recommended are those of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., as I have found after a very varied experience of the different forms in which drugs are prepared for foreign use that there are none which can compare with them for convenience of portability in transit, and for unfailing reliability in strength of doses even after prolonged exposure." This is a most gratifying tribute from the truly heroic and skilful Medical Officer of Stanley's Emin Relief Expedition, which was equipped entirely with our "Tabloids" of compressed drugs; and during those three years of terrible suffering, violence, and disease, the lives of the members, both black and white, often

depended upon the purity and activity of these products, while, but for their extreme portability, it would have been impossible to carry sufficient quantity of drugs to last to the end of their long journey through "Darkest Africa." Ordinary drugs, in fact, would have perished or become inert before the end of the first year.

Sugar-Coated "Tabloids."

"Tabloids" of nauseous unpleasantly flavoured drugs are sugar-coated with a readily soluble film of pure white sugar, are delightfully easy to swallow and without the slightest suggestion of the "pill sensation," and their inviting appearance makes them always acceptable to the most delicate palate and even to children.

"It is impossible to deny that these sugar-coated "tabloids" constitute a high standard of pharmaceutical elegance and excellence. Their appearance is **POSITIVELY TEMPTING**, and every care seems to be taken to secure the therapeutic activity of the compressed medicament." (*The Medical Press.*)

"Tabloids" intended for constitutional effect are lightly compressed so that they immediately disintegrate and quickly dissolve when ingested.

When necessary to administer the drug in solution, as in the case of Potassium Iodide, a "tabloid" may be quickly dissolved in water, to be taken alone; or, if desirable, a number of "tabloids" may be made into a mixture.

"Tabloids" for local effect are compressed very hard, so that when a "tabloid" is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, the concentrated solution of the medicament in the saliva acts as a continuous gargle to the pharynx and larynx. The advantages attending the prolonged and gradual application of the medicament to the mucous surfaces are obvious.

Caution! On account of many gross cases of substitution of cheap impure imitations of "tabloids," and the disappointing results following the use of such substitutions, we feel obliged to urge upon prescribers when they desire the

genuine preparation the importance of emphasising their requirements by adding the initials "B.W. & Co."

List of "Tabloids" Prepared by B. W. & Co.

(See also OPHTHALMIC "TABLOIDS," HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS," PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS," TINCTURE "TABLOIDS," "SOLOIDS," and under "ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.")

* Sugar-coated. † Keratin-coated.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Aconite Tincture, B.P., 1 & 5 min. | Capsicum Tincture, B. P., 1 & 5 mins. |
| Agathin, 4 gr. | *Cascara Sagrada Ext. 2 gr. |
| Aloin, 1-10 gr. | *Cascara Comp. |
| *Aloin Comp. (Anti-constipation.) | (See formula, page 36) |
| (See formula, page 12) | *Cathartic Comp, U.S.P. |
| Alumol, 4 gr. | (See formula, page 37) |
| Ammon. Bromide, 5 & 10 gr. | Cerebrinin, 5 gr. |
| Ammon. Carb., 3 gr. | Cerium Oxalate, 5 gr. |
| Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5, and 10 gr. | Charcoal (Pure Willow), 5 gr. |
| Ammon. Chloride & Borax. | Chloralamid, 5 gr. |
| Antim. Tartarat. 1-50 gr. | Chloral Hydrate, 5 & 10 gr. |
| Antacid (Magnesio Calcic). | Cinchona Tincture, B.P., 30 min. |
| (See formula, page 110) | Cinchona Compound Tincture, B.P., 30 min. |
| Antifebrin, 2 gr. | Cocaine Mur., 1 gr. |
| *Antipyrin, 2½ gr. | Copper Arsenite, 1-1000 gr. |
| Antipyrin, 5 gr. | Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio. |
| Apomorphia Mur. 1-50 gr. | Pulv., 5 gr. |
| Arsenious Acid, 1-100, 1-50, & 1-20 gr. | Cubeb & Belladonna Effervescent. |
| Atropine Sulph., 1-100 gr. | (See formula, page 43) |
| Belladonna Tincture, B.P., 1, 5, & 15 min. | Cubeb Comp. |
| Benzosol, 5 gr. | (See formula, page 43) |
| Bismuth Salicylate, 5 gr. | Dermatol, 5 gr. |
| (Physiologically pure.) | Dialysed Iron, 10 min. |
| Bismuth Sub-nit., 5 & 10 gr. | Didymin (Orchitic substance), 5 gr. |
| Bismuth & Soda, aa 2½ gr. | Digitalis Tincture, B.P., 1 & 5 min. |
| *Blaud's Pill, 4 gr. | Digitalin, 1-100 gr. |
| *Blaud's Pill & 1-20 gr. | Diuretin-"Knoll," 5 gr. |
| Aloin. | Dover Powder, ¼ & 5 gr. |
| *Blaud's Pill & 1-64 gr. | *Easton Syrup, 30 & 60 min. |
| Arsenic. | *Ergotin, 3 gr. |
| Blue Pill, 3 gr. | Euonymin Resin, ½ gr. |
| Borax, 5 gr. | Exalgin, 2 gr. |
| Caffeine Citrate, 2 gr. | Fel Bovinum, 4 gr. |
| Caffein Co., 4 gr. | Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 3 gr. |
| Calcium Sulph., 1-10 gr. | Ferruginous "Tabloid" |
| Calomel, 1-10, ½, & 1 gr. | (See Blaud) |
| Camph: Comp. Tincture, B.P., 2, 5, & 15 min. | Ferrum Redactum, 2 gr. |
| Cannabis Indica Tincture, B.P., 5 min. | Gelsem. Semp. Tr., B.P., 5 min. |

* Sugar-coated. † Keratin-coated.

LIST OF "TABLOIDS," Prepared by B. W. & Co.
(Contd.)

* Sugar-coated. † Keratin-coated.

- Ginger Tincture, Strong
(Ess.) 5 & 10 min.
Gold Bromide, 1-100 gr.
Guaiacum & Sulphur, āā
3 gr.
Hydrarg. cum Cretā $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$,
& 1 gr.
Hydrarg., Coloc., & Hyos.
(See formula, page 40)
Hydrarg. cum Cretā &
Dover Powder, āā 1 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-16 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Vir., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor, 1-100 gr.
Hydrarg. Subchlor, 1-10, $\frac{1}{2}$
& 1 gr.
*Hydrastina Comp.
(See formula, page 57)
Hydronaphthol, 3 gr.
Hyoscyamus Tincture,
B.P., 1 & 10 mins.
Hypnal, 5 gr.
†Ichthyol, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Iodic Hydrarg., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Iodopyrin, 5 gr.
Ipecac. Co. (Dover), B.P.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 5 gr.
Ipecac. Co. & Hyd. c.
Creta, āā 1 gr.
Ipecac. Pulv : 1-10 & 5 gr.
Ipecac. Pulv : cum Antim.
Tart. āā 1-100 gr.
Ipecac. c. Scilla, 5 gr.
Ipecac. Vin., 5 min.
*Iron & Arsenic Comp.
*Iron & Quinine Cit., 3 gr.
Kidney Substance, 5 gr.
*Laxative Vegetable
(See formula, page 70)
Lead & Opium, 4 gr.
Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.
Lithia Citrate Efferves-
cent, gr.
*Lithia Co.
Lithia Bitartrate, gr.
Livingstone Rousers.
(See formula, page 105)
Lymphatic Gland.
Manganese Dioxide, 2 gr.
Magnes. Carb. Comp.
(Antacid).
(See formula, page 110)
- Magnes. Sulphite, 5 gr.
Medulla Bone, Red, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Menthol Co.
(See formula, page 78)
Morphine Sulph. 1-20 & $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Nasal
(See formula, page 80)
Nasal Alkaline.
(See formula, page 80)
Nasal Alkaline & Antiseptic.
(See formula, page 80)
Nasal-Eucalyptial.
(See formula, page 80)
Naso-Pharyngeal.
(See formula, page 80)
Nitro-Glycerine, 1-100 &
1-50 gr.
Nux Vomica Tincture, B.P.
1, 3 & 10 min.
Opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. & 1 gr.
Opium Tincture, B.P., 2, 5,
and 10 min.
Ox-bile, 4 gr.
Ovarian Substance, 5 gr.
Pancreas Substance, 5 gr.
Pancreatin (see Zymine
Tabloid.)
Papain (Dr. Finkler & Co),
2 gr.
*Pepsin (Fairchild).
Pepsin, Saccharated, 5 gr.
Pepsin, Bismuth, & Char-
coal.
(See formula, page 38)
*Peptonic, 3 gr.
*Peptonic (improved).
Phenacetin (Bayer), 5 gr.
Pilocarpine Mur., 1-20 gr.
Piperazine, 5 gr.
Pituitary Body Substance,
5 gr.
Podophyllin Resin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Podophyllin Co. (Sir W.
Moore).
(See formula, page 101)
Potass. Bicarb., 5 gr.
Potass. Bichromate, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Potass. Bromide, 5 & 10 gr.
Potass. Chlorate, 5 gr.
Potass. Chlorate & Borax.
Potass. Chlor., Borax and
Cocaine (Voice).

* Sugar-coated. † Keratin-coated.

LIST OF "TABLOIDS," Prepared by B. W. & Co.
(Contd.)

* Sugar-coated. † Keratin-coated.

Potass. Iodide, 5 gr.	Thyroid Gland, 2½ & 5 gr.
Potass. Mint.	Tinct. Aconiti, B.P., 1 & 5 min.
Potass. Nit., 5 gr.	Tinct. Belladonnæ, B.P., 1, 5, & 15 min.
Potass. Permang., 1 & 2 gr.	Tinct. Camph. Co., B.P. 2, 5, & 15 min.
Potass. Salicylate, 5 gr. (Physiologically pure).	Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ, B.P., 5 min.
Quinine Bisulphate (soluble sulphate), ½, 1, 2, 3, & 5 gr.	Tinct. Capsici, B.P., 1 & 5 min.
Quinine Sulphate, ½, 1, 2, 3, & 5 gr.	Tinct. Cinchon., B.P., 30 min.
Reduced Iron, 2 gr.	Tinct. Cinchon. Co., B.P., 30 min.
Red Bone-Marrow, 1½ gr. (Also in Valules, 5 gr.)	Tinct. Digitalis, B.P., 1 & 5 min.
Resorcin, 3 gr.	Tinct. Gelsem Semp., B.P., 5 min.
*Rhubarb Comp. (Pill), B.P. 3 gr.	Tinct. Hyoscyami, B.P., 1 & 10 min.
Rhubarb Comp. Pulv., B.P. (Gregory Powder), 5 gr. (See formula, page 107)	Tinct. Nucis Vemicæ, B.P., 1, 3, & 10 min.
Rhubarb, Soda & Gentain (Stomachic Comp.) (See formula, page 107)	Tinct. Opii, B.P. 2, 5, & 10 min.
Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr.	Tinct. Strophanthi, B.P. 2 min.
Rhubarb, 3 gr.	Tinct. Warburg, 30 min.
Saccharin, ½ gr.	Tinct. Zingib Fort, B.P. 5 & 10 min.
Salicin, 5 gr.	Tonic Comp. (See formula, page 66)
Salivary Gland, 3 gr.	Trinitrin (Nitro-Glycerine), 1-100 and 1 50 gr.
Salol, 5 gr.	Trinitrin and Amyl Nitrite
Santonin, ½ & 3 gr.	Trinitrin Comp. (See formula, page 129)
Soda-Mint.	Urethane, 5 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 gr.	Vinum Ipecac., 5 min.
Sodium Bromide, 5 & 10 gr.	Voice (Potash, Borax, & Cocaine).
Sodium Dithio-salicylate, 4 gr.	Warburg Tincture, 30 min.
Sodium Salicylate, 3 & 5 gr. (Physiologically pure).	Zinc Permanganate, ½ gr.
Spleen Substance, 4 gr.	Zinc Sulph., & 1 10 gr.
Strontium Bromide, 5 gr.	Zinc Sulpho-Carbolate, 2 gr.
Strophanthus Tincture, B.P., 2 & 5 min.	Zingib : Fort. Tinct. B.P., 5 & 10 min.
Sulphonal, 5 gr.	†Zymine (Fairchild).
Sulphur Comp. (Sir. A. Garrod).	†Zymine Comp. (Fairchild). (See formula, page 133)
Supra-renal Capsule, 5 gr.	
Tannin, 2½ gr.	
Tar, 1 gr.	
Tar and Codeine.	
Test Tabloids (for preparing Fehling's Solution).	
Thirst.	
Thymus Gland, 5 gr.	

* Sugar-coated. † Keratin-coated.

Tar.

ACTION AND USES: A well known authority refers to this drug as being highly valuable in bronchial affections, but points out the difficulty of obtaining it in a pure form thoroughly free from irritating properties. The "Tabloids" are made from Tar which has undergone a special process of purification, are palatable, and speedily disintegrate, and are altogether the best form for administering this drug. "The use of pure Tar, that is Tar freed from foreign and acrid principles, in bronchitis, bronchorrhoea, and pulmonary affections, is very desirable; in the 'Tabloids' of Tar we find one grain of a specially refined product, and well adapted therefore for remedial purposes" (*Lancet*). In cases of catarrh which threaten to become chronic, or in which the secretion is too free, a "tabloid" of Tar may be given with great benefit, or if there be much cough a "tabloid" of the equally useful combination, Tar 1 gr., Codeia $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., may be beneficially prescribed.

PREPARATIONS:

"TABLOID" TAR, 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Dr. Murrell suggested the Tar Tabloids as the most effective and convenient form for administering this useful remedy in *bronchial affections*. The "Tabloids" of Tar, containing one grain each, constitute by far the best mode of administering the drug. They contain the whole of the constituents of tar, are portable and speedily active.

DOSE: A "tabloid" or more every 3 or 4 hours; or one sucked frequently when cough is troublesome.

"TABLOID" TAR 1 gr. and CODEIA $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

DOSE: One or more "tabloids" according to nature of case.

LANOLINE PINE TAR SOAP.—A mild, non-irritating, antiseptic soap. For use in various skin affections; chronic eczema, &c.

Test "Tabloids."

ACTION AND USES: Will be found most convenient for the preparation of *Fehling's Solution* for the qualitative or quantitative estimation of

sugar. Put up in neat cases containing the Sodium Hydrate, Alkaline Tartrate and Cupric salt (the two latter in "tabloid" form), all separate, so that fresh sensitive solutions may be made up at any moment, just as required.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID," FEHLING'S TEST.

DIRECTIONS as on leaflet supplied with each case.

Thymus Gland Substance.

ACTION AND USES: This gland is one which exists only during the developmental period of life.

It is thought, therefore, that its administration may be useful in cases of defective development as in Rickets, Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis and the like. "Tabloids" of this substance are reported as having been administered in Paltauf's so-called "Status Thymicus," in Graves's disease with Anæmia and Debility, Leucocythæmia, Chlorosis, Anæmia (Idiopathic and Pernicious), with very favourable results. The "Tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure, reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" THYMUS GLAND. 4 gr. (B. W. and Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS: The dose varies according to the indications from one to many "Tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea. It has been observed by clinical investigators, that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbances. (See under animal substances).

Thyroid Gland Substance.

ACTION AND USES: The absence or non-activity from atrophy, or some other cause, of this gland, is attended by the manifestation of nervous and metabolic symptoms of a very pronounced type. The nervous symptoms seem to be central in origin, pointing to diminished excitability of the cortex. The lower centres are also modified. The metabolic disablement chiefly affects connective tissue,

causes drying of the surface, and shedding of the epithelial structures, apparently causing a reversion of this tissue growth to its embryological condition. The administration of Thyroid "Tabloids" entirely prevents and removes these conditions. The extraordinary results which medical men have obtained in Myxœdema and Cretinism by means of Thyroid Gland "Tabloids," are well known, and the successes attending the use of the Thyroid Gland Substance in the uniformly active and reliable form of "Tabloids" (B. W. & Co.) have led to extensive employment of this valuable agent. As one of the results of these successes, cheap and unreliable and sometimes absolutely inert preparations, especially in the form of so-called "extract," have been issued; and as these have usually failed to act, some practitioners have blamed the remedy and discarded the treatment. As pioneers in the pharmacological investigation of these animal substances, Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. ascertained by experimentation, aided by clinical tests of leading physiologists, that the whole substance of carefully selected glands in a perfectly healthy condition, dried at a low temperature and compressed into "Tabloids," secured an absolutely reliable preparation, containing all the active constituents in a dry form, unchanged. This has now been fully confirmed by physicians in private and hospital practice throughout the world. "It is," says Dr. Lauder Brunton, "most remarkable to see, under the influence of Thyroid 'Tabloids,' the thick heavy lips, the dull appearance and swollen features of the patient resume the aspect of health." Its action on connective tissue has led to its employment in Psoriasis, Acute and Infantile Eczema; in Lupus, Ichthyosis, Leprosy, Cerebral Anæmia, and some think they will prove serviceable in Epithelioma, Rodent Ulcer, Raynaud's disease and Morvan's disease. For a similar reason these Thyroid "Tabloids" have also been very successfully used in Obesity. In his Bradshaw lectures, Prof. Greenfield, dealing with "Some diseases of the Thyroid Gland," made the following most important statement as to the comparative activity of "Tabloids" and so-called extracts:—

"The only satisfactory observation I have made on a healthy subject was one in which dried 'Tabloids' were given; the effect was a slight irregular rise in temperature, tachy-cardia. It was noted that the tachy-cardia and ready excitability persisted for some days after the drug was stopped. The glycerine extract had proved inert in this and other cases."

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID" THYROID GLAND, 5 gr. (B. W. and Co.)


DOSE: The dose varies from one to many "tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk or they may be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea. It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance. (See under Animal Substances.)

NOTE.—Experience has clearly shown the necessity of beginning with a very small dose, in order to avoid systemic disturbance.


Tincture "Tabloids"

Represent in each case the standardised tincture. They are more accurate, more reliable as to percentage of active principles, and therapeutically of more value than tinctures presented in the liquid form. It is well known that the fluid tinctures vary in strength, through decomposition, evaporation, or precipitation. Tincture "Tabloids" keep perfectly, as has been abundantly shown by the tests and trials to which they have been subjected in the most trying climates. *The Lancet* reporting on Tincture "tabloids" supplied to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, which were constantly exposed to the action of the hottest and most humid atmospheres in the world for more than three years, reported, "THEY HAVE PERFECTLY PRESERVED THEIR EFFICACY."

Tincture "Tabloids" are infinitely more convenient and portable for patients than liquid tinctures. The absence, also, of the usual alcoholic menstruum is in many cases a distinct advantage. They quickly disintegrate in water, wine, or spirit, and are as perfectly active as newly-made, freshly standardised tinctures. Most of the tinctures in fluid form are more or less objected to by patients on account of their disagreeable taste; the Tincture "Tabloids" are easily administered.



Length of
30 minim tube
of same calibre
as "Tabloid."



Size of "Tab-
loid" of Tinct.
Cinch. Co. 30
minims.

LIST OF TINCTURE "TABLOIDS" prepared by B. W. & Co.

Tinct. "Tabloids"	Tinct. "Tabloids"
Aconite 1 & 5 min.	Gelsem. Semp. 5 min.
„ Belladonna 1, 5 & 15 „	„ Hyoscyamus. 1 & 10 „
„ Camph. Co. 2, 5 & 15 „	„ NuxVomica 1, 3 & 10 „
„ Cannabis Ind. 5 „	„ Opium 2, 5 & 10 „
„ Capsicum ... 1 „	„ Strophanthus 2 & 5 „
„ Cinchona ... 30 „	„ "Warburg"... 30 „
„ „ Co. 30 „	„ Zingib. Fort.
„ Digitalis 1 & 5 „	(Ess. Ginger) 5 & 10 „

Trinitrin (Nitro-glycerine).

ACTION AND USES: It is a nitrate, but it has almost precisely the same effect upon the vessels as a NITRITE. Its advantage is that it acts more slowly, but its action is more prolonged. Is a vascular dilator lowering the force expended by the heart's action. It lowers arterial pressure. It is most easily given in the form of "tabloids," and can be easily carried about by persons requiring to use them in cases of angina pectoris and other spasmodic affections depending on increased

blood tension. A small piece of a "tabloid" can be nibbled when the pain comes on or as necessity is felt, and the blood pressure kept fairly uniform during the day.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " TRINITRIN : 1/100 gr. and 1/50 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE : 1 "tabloid" of Trinitrin to be nibbled during every three hours, when an attack is feared. A whole one should be chewed and swallowed quickly when the pain is severe.

"TABLOID : " TRINITRIN ET AMYL NITRIT. (B. W. & Co.)

R Trinitrin	...	...	1/100 gr.
Amyl Nitrit	...	...	1/4 gr.

This combination is somewhat more rapid in action than the plain Trinitrin, and may be employed for very advanced cases.

DOSE : Same as Trinitrin "Tabloids."

"TABLOID : " TRINITRIN COMP. (B.W.&Co.)

R Trinitrin	...	...	1/100 gr.	Capsici	...	1/50 gr.
Amyl Nitrit	...	1/4 min.		Menthol	...	1/50 gr.

Capsicum aids in relieving spasm. Menthol promotes the absorption of Trinitrin. The *Lancet* reports : "The Compound Trinitrin "Tabloids" containing an addition of nitrite of amyl, menthol and capsicum, constitute a valuable preparation, and will, in all probability, speedily replace the official formula."

DOSE : Same as Trinitrin "Tabloids."

Tropacocaine (Benzoyl-pseudo-tropeine).

ACTION AND USES : It is a derivative of Atropine, used in ophthalmic practice for producing local anæsthesia and slight dilatation of the pupil and paralysis of accommodation. It has a more marked mydriatic action than Cocaine and combines its virtues as a paralyser of sensory nerves without the risks of its toxic effects.

PREPARATIONS :

"TABLOID : " TROPACOCAINÆ, OPHTHALMIC, 1/30 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Of service where slight dilatation and anæsthesia only are desired.

"TABLOID : " TROPACOCAINÆ, 1/100 gr. CUM ESERINA 1/50 gr., OPHTHALMIC. (B. W. & Co.).

This is used where contraction of the pupil is desirable. The Eserine acts powerfully as a myotic, and the Tropicocaine diminishes pain.

Uranium Nitrate.

ACTION AND USES: In large doses this salt is a gastro-enteritic irritant. Dr. Samuel West has tried uranic (*not the uranous*) nitrate with some success in cases of diabetes mellitus. He says in his report: "As to the method of administration, the nitrate is best given freely diluted with water, commencing with a small dose of 1 or 2 grains twice daily after the chief meals, and increasing the quantity at intervals of a few days until its effect is produced." Thus given it does not cause any disturbance of either stomach or bowels, nor does its prolonged use produce albuminaria.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" URANIUM NITRATE, 1 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: 1 or more "tabloids," according to stage of treatment.

Urethan.

ACTION AND USES: Urethan is used as an hypnotic.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" URETHAN, 5 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE: One to twelve "tabloids" swallowed with or previously dissolved in milk or water.

Uterine Substance.

ACTION AND USES: "Tabloids" of Uterine Substance have been prepared and have been administered in those diseases and cachexia, which appear to be the direct sequelæ of removal of the Uterus and its appendages. These diseases are well known to all medical men.

The "tabloids" represent the whole substance in a pure reliable form, containing all the active constituents unchanged.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" UTERINE SUBSTANCE, 5 gr.

DOSE AND DIRECTION: The dose varies from one to two "tabloids" which may be swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or they can be crushed and mixed with gruel or beef tea.

It has been observed by clinical investigators that in many of the animal substances the initial dose should be very small on account of possible systemic disturbance.

Voice Tabloids. (See Potassium Chlorate Borax and Cocaine "Tabloids.")

Warburg Tincture.

ACTION AND USES: Warburg tincture, originally introduced by Dr. Carl Warburg, is highly regarded by physicians in tropical countries as a remedy in fevers, and in shock and collapse. Each fluid ounce contains 10 grains of quinine with aromatics and a trace of aloes.

PREPARATION:

"TABLOID:" TINCTURÆ WARBURGII, 30 minims. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTION: According to Dr. Folkin, of Edinburgh, it is most useful when administered as follows: "The bowels having been freely opened, eight "tabloids" may be given with a little brandy and water. At the end of three hours, eight more may be exhibited in a similar manner. Directly after the second hour profuse perspiration occurs, and convalescence is usually secured. A smaller dose, two to four "tabloids," is recommended in acute nervous exhaustion and collapse. *Note—No food or drink should be taken for at least three hours after the dose.*"

Yeast Cultures.

These, produced from sterilized wort according to Professor Fernbach's process, are now being tried by the profession. Reports already made indicate that they have lately been used hypodermically with some success in ulcerative endocarditis. Supplied in phials each containing 30 c.c.

PREPARATION: YEAST CULTURES. (B. W. & Co.) In bottles of 30 c.c.

DOSE: 1 or more c.c.'s according to case.

Zinc Permanganate.

ACTION AND USES: A direct disinfectant and powerful astringent, is now extensively employed in the treatment of gonorrhœa and urethritis as an

injection, one "tabloid" (18 gr.) to the ounce. Rest should be enjoined. Two "tabloids" in a wineglassful of water makes a useful gargle for putrid sore throat, or for syringing the nostrils in chronic rhinitis.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" ZINC: PERMANG: $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)

Zinc Sulphate.

ACTION AND USES: A valuable astringent and emetic; is also prescribed as a nervine tonic. It is one of the most common external applications for the healing of wounds and ulcers, and is extensively employed in weak solutions to accessible mucous tracts.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" ZINCI SULPHATIS, 1 gr. and 10 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS: As a nervine tonic, one to three 1 gr. "tabloids"; as an emetic, one to three 10 gr. "tabloids"; as a collyrium, one 1 gr. "tabloids" to a fluid ounce of rose water; as an injection, one or two 1 gr. "tabloids" to the fluid ounce; as a gargle, one to three 1 gr. "tabloids" to the fluid ounce.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.

ACTION AND USES: Sulphocarbolate of Zinc is antiseptic and astringent. Most useful eye wash. It has proved useful as an injection (one 2 gr. "tabloid" dissolved in a fluid ounce of water) in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa.

PREPARATION :

"TABLOID:" ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, 2 gr. (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE AND DIRECTIONS.—To make solutions for antiseptic purposes, e.g. for washing foul ulcers, use two "tabloids" to the fluid ounce.

"Zymine."

ACTION AND USES: "Zymine" (Fairchild) is a pure pancreatic extract, and therefore contains ferments capable of acting upon the various food principles which have escaped salivary or peptic digestion. "Zymine" is extensively prescribed in intestinal indigestion, and in that form of

diabetes depending upon disturbance of the function of the pancreas. It renders excellent service in rectal feeding in the form of "zyminised" nutrient (meat or milk) suppositories (B. W. & Co.) It possesses an amylolytic enzyme, having the action of ptyalin; trypsin, a proteolytic ferment, active in alkaline media; steapsin, which emulsifies fat; and a milk curdling ferment. An ingenious explanation has been given of the action of these ferments in preventing diseases arising from interference with any of the stages of proteid digestion, or with the breaking up of the glycogen molecule. The glycogen is converted into sugar, and as digestion goes further, the sugar yields lactic acid, then butyric acid is produced, and finally fat is formed. It is suggested that should the changes stop at any of these stages "*we have diabetes arising at the sugar stage, rheumatic fever at the lactic acid stage, dyspepsia at the butyric acid stage, and emaciation at the fat stage*; such stoppages may be due to the absence of some of the digestive ferments, which may be given with good results *after each meal in the form of "Zymine."*

PREPARATIONS :

"ZYMINE," (FAIRCHILD) in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and 1 oz. bots. DOSE: 1 to 5 gr.

"TABLOID;" "ZYMINE." (B. W. & Co.) DOSE 1 or 2 "tabloids," either immediately after a meal or a couple of hours after.

"TABLOID;" "ZYMINE" CO. (B. W. & Co.

R "Zymine," 2 gr.
Bismuth Subnit., 3 gr.
P. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.

DOSE: 1 or more "tabloids" as necessary.

[See also "Zymine" Peptonising Tubes, Peptonised Foods and "Zyminised" Suppositories.]

"Zymine" Peptonising Tubes (Fairchild).

ACTION AND USES: These tubes are exceedingly convenient for peptonising milk, beef tea, gruel, and other foods for the use of infants, dyspeptics, and invalids. "The introduction of 'Zymine' Peptonising Tubes has probably done more than any other therapeutic measure of recent times to lessen infant mortality." (*Brit. Med. Journal.*) One tube contains sufficient Zymine and sodium

bicarbonate to thoroughly predigest a pint of normal cow's milk. *See full note on the use of these tubes, and the processes of peptonisation under the heading "Peptonised Foods."*

PREPARATION:

"ZYMINE" PEPTONISING TUBES, (FAIRCHILD).

DIRECTIONS: See "Peptonised Foods."

Zyminised Meat and Milk Suppositories.

ACTION AND USES:—The great value of rectal alimentation in cases of malignant disease of the oesophagus and stomach; of gastric ulcer, of typhlitis, in the feeding of the insane and other states, has been over and over again testified to by the leading members of the Medical Profession.

Special attention has been directed to the use of Zyminised Meat and Milk Suppositories in maintaining strength in cases of oesophageal, gastric, and intestinal disease. When contrasted with the failure which in a few days usually results from the attempt to sustain life by nutrient enemata, as the rectum generally becomes intolerant of them, there is a wide use for these suppositories in cases in which the stomach requires to be kept at rest.

PREPARATIONS:

ZYMINISED MEAT SUPPOSITORIES. (B. W. & Co.) one = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. BEEF.

ZYMINISED MILK SUPPOSITORIES. (B. W. & Co.) one = 5 drs. NEW MILK.

NOTE.—*If a suppository be previously oiled, its introduction into the rectum is facilitated.*

INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

A.

Acidity.

(1) BEFORE MEALS.—
Acid Hydrochlor. Dil., or
Acid Wine during meals

(2) AFTER MEALS.—
Soda Mint "Tabloids "
Bicarb. of Soda "Tabloids "
Charcoal..... "Tabloids "
Bismuth & Soda "Tabloids "
Rhei Comp. Pow. "Tabloids "
Magnesio-Calcic "Tabloids "
Mag. Carb. Co. "Tabloids "

Acne.

(1) INTERNAL.—
Arsenic "Tabloids "
Belladonna Tinct. "Tabloids "
Calcium Sulphide "Tabloids "
Salines.

(2) EXTERNAL.—
Gentle Friction.
Ichthyol Ointment (B. W. & Co)
Sulphur Iod. Oint.
Lanoline Pine Tar Soap.

Addison's Disease.

Suprarenal Gland "Tabloids "
Diet.

Adenitis.

Glycer. Belladonna.
Iodide Preparations.
Pot. Iodidi..... "Tabloids "
Syr. Ferri. Iod.

Albumenuria.

(See Uræmia.)

Rest and Diet.
Arsenic "Tabloids "
Trinitrin "Tabloids "

Alcoholism.

Spt. Ammoni. Co.
Capsicum Tinct. "Tabloids "

Bromides "Tabloids "
Opium..... "Tabloids "
Auri Bromidium "Tabloids "
Strychnia Sulph. "Tabloids "
Strophanth. Tinct "Tabloids "
Digital. Tinct ... "Tabloids "
Hyoscyam. Tinct. "Tabloids "
Hyoscyamine ... "Tabloids "
Hyoscine "Tabloids "

Alopecia.

Iodic. Hydrarg. "Soloids" and
"Tabloids "

Pilocarpine
Ung. Hyd. Ox. Rub. et
Canthar.
Lin. Saponis Co.

Alteratives.

Potassium Iodid. "Tabloids "
Sodium Iodide.
Hydrarg. Biniiodide.
Hydrarg. Proto-iodide.
Sulphur Comp.... "Tabloids "
Kepler's Solution
Cod Liver Oil in Malt.
Phosphorus.
Hypophosphites (Fellow's
Syrup).
Arsenic "Tabloids " $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Antim. Tart. "Tabloids " $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Thyroid Gland... "Tabloids "
Thymus Gland ... "Tabloids "
Animal Substance
"Tabloids "

Amenorrhœa.

Blaud's "Tabloids" (see
under Blaud.)
Hydrastina Co.... "Tabloids "
Pot. Permang. "Tabloids "
1 & 2 grains.
Ergotin "Tabloids" 3 grains.
Mangan. Diox... "Tabloids "
2 grains.
(See Anæmia.)

Anaphrodisiacs.

Bromides in "Tabloids"
 Camphor.
 Ext. Salicis Nig. Liq.
 Quinine..... "Tabloids"

Anæmia.

(1) SIMPLE.—
 Bland's Pill "Tabloids"
 Bland & Aloin ... "Tabloids"
 Aloes & Iron..... "Tabloids"
 Iron Preparations (which see)
 Syr. Eastonii..... "Tabloids"
 Bone-Medulla Red "Tab-
 loids" $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (B. W. & Co.)
 "Valules," 5 gr.
 (B. W. & Co.)

(2) PERNICIOUS.—
 Beef Juice (Wyeth)
 Bone Medulla, Red (B. W. &
 Co.) "Valules," 5 grains
 "Tabloids" $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Iron Preparations (which see)

Anæsthetics.

(1) GENERAL.—
 Chloroform.
 Ether.
 Nitrous Oxide.

(2) TOPICAL.—
 Cocaine.
 Tropacocaine.
 Menthol.
 Acid Carbolic.

Aneurism.

Pot. Iodid "Tabloids"

Angina Pectoris.

Trinitrin "Tabloids"
 Trinitrin Co. ... "Tabloids"
 Amyl Nitrite..... Vaporoles
 Pot. Iodide..... "Tabloids"
 Arsenic "Tabloids"
 Emetics.
 Antispasmodics.
 Atropia Hypod... "Tabloids"
 Morphia.

Anhidrotics.

Atropia "Tabloids"
 Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Salicylic. Ac..... "Tabloids"
 Tannic. Ac. "Tabloids"
 Chromic. Ac.
 Zinc Oxide.

Anodynes.

Opium Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Aconit. Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
 Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Bromides in "Tabloids"
 Cannab. Ind. Tinct.
 "Tabloids"
 Morphia..... "Tabloids"
 Hyoscyam. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Camphor.
 Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"
 Codeine "Tabloids"

Antigalactogogues.

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 (See note on Sialogogues.)

Anthelmintics.

Ext. Filicis Liq.
 Santonine "Tabloids"
 Turpentine.
 Turpentine, 2 ounces, & Castor
 Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Enemata, Salt, Bitters.

Anti-Periodics.

Quinine..... "Tabloids"
 Cinchona Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Arsenic "Tabloids"
 Salicine "Tabloids"

Antipyretics.

(1) INFLUENCE CIRCULATION.
 Evaporating Lotions.
 Aconite Tinct.... "Tabloids"
 Veratrine
 Strophanthus Tinct.
 "Tabloids"

Note.—*Digitalis, not much
 used as an Antipyretic.
 Sponges and Douches.
 Warburg Tinct. "Tabloids"

(2) LESSEN OXIDATION.—
 Phenazone..... "Tabloid"
 Quinine "Tabloids"
 Antipyrin "Tabloids"
 Phenacetin "Tabloids"
 Antifebrin "Tabloids"

Anti-Sialogogues.

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Atropia "Tabloids"
 Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
 The Alkalies.

Anti-Spasmodics.

Which act on
 (1) VESSELS.—
 The Nitrites.
 Amyl. Nit. Vaporoles.

Trinitrin "Tabloids "
Æther.

(2) MUSCLES.—
Alcohol.
Chloroform.

(3) LUNGS.—
Lobelia.
Stramonium.

(4) VISCERA.—
Valerian, Cardamoms.
Belladonna Tinct. "Tabloids "
Bromides in "Tabloids "
Ammonia Carb. "Tabloids "

Anti-Parasitides.

Sulphur.
Iodic Hydrarg. ... "Soloids "
Aromatic Acetic Acid.
β-Naphthol.
Rescorcin "Tabloids "
Mercurial Oints.
(See Vermifuges, Vermicides
and Anthelmintics.)

Antiseptics.

Hyd. Perchlor. ... "Soloids "
Iodic Hydrarg. ... "Soloids "
Eucalyptia.
Carbolic Acid.
Zinc Chloride.
Dermatol (B. W. & Co.)
Loretin.
Sal I "Tabloids "
Sodium Sulphocarb.
(See Deodorants and Disinfectants.)

Aphrodisiacs.

Nux Vomica Tinct.
..... "Tabloids "
Strychnia "Tabloids "
Hypophosphites Co. (Fellows'
Syrup).
Phosphorus.

Asphyxia.

Fresh Air.
Artificial Respiration.
Strych. (Hypod.) "Tabloids "
Stimulants.

Asthma.

(1) PULMONARY FORM.—
Stramonium Cigarettes.
Cubebs and Belladonna
Effervescing "Tabloids "
Cannabis Ind. Tinct.
..... "Tabloids "

Chloroform.....Vaporoles
Æther.
Carminatives
Lobelia.
Counter-irritants.
(2) CARDIAC FORM.—
Trinitrine "Tabloids "
Amyl Nitrite (if urgent)
..... Vaporoles.
The Nitrates (burnt on paper)
Counter-irritants.
Hot Drinks. Tea, Coffee,
Alcohol.
(See Antispasmodics.)

Astringents.

Zinc. Permang. "Tabloids "
Cupri Sulph..... "Tabloids "
Plumbi Acetas.
Argent. Nit.
Pulv. Creta. Arom.
c. Opio "Tabloids "
Lead and Opium "Tabloids "
Tannic and Gallic Acid.
Alum. "Tabloids "
Zinc Sulphat. ... "Tabloids "
Dermatol "Tabloids "
Alumol

B.

Bedsore.

Emol Kelet.
Hazeline.
Hazeline Cream.
Spirit and Water Lotion.
Water Bed.
Collodion Flexile.
Dermatol.

Bites and Stings of Insects.

Paroleine and Menthol.
Cocaine.
Liq. Ammonia.
Sodium Bicarb. "Tabloids "
Emol Kelet as Dusting
Powder.
NOTE.—In threatened heart
failure use :—
Strychnia (Hypod.)
..... "Tabloids "

Blister.

(To keep open.)
Ungt. Sabinæ.

Blood Tonics.

Iron.
 Kepler's Solution
 Cod Liver Oil in Malt.
 Phosphate of Lime.
 Fellows' Syrup.
 Cod Liver Oil and Malt (Kepler).
 Iron, Quinine, Arsenic, and Strychnine....."Tabloids"
 (See ANÆMIA.)

Boils.

Magnesia Sulph.
 Calc. Sulphide... "Tabloids"
 Glycer. Belladon.
 Incision.
 Antiseptics.

Breath Fœtid.

Attend to Teeth.
 Salodent (B. W. & Co.)
 Mouth Washes... "Tabloids"
 Pot. Chlorate ... "Tabloids"
 Pot. Chlor. & Borax
 "Tabloids"

Antiseptic & Alkaline.
 Pot. Permang "Soloids."
 Carbolic Acid..... "Soloids"
 Soda Mint "Tabloids"

Bruises.

Liq. Plumbi Subacet.
 Hazeline.
 Lin. Aconiti & Tinct. Opii.

Burns and Scalds.

Hazeline.
 Hazeline Cream.
 Lin. Calcis.
 Ung. Zinci Oxid.
 Loretin.
 Ung. Acid Boric.
 Aristol.
 Liq. Soda Carb.
 Anodynes.

C.**Cardiac Remedies.**

(1) TONICS (Vaso-contractors)
 Digitalis Tinct.... "Tabloids"
 Strophanth. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Arsenic "Tabloids"
 Strychnia "Tabloids"

(2) STIMULANTS (Vaso-dilators)—

Alcoholic Beverages.
 Ammonia (Strong)
 Strychnia "Tabloids"
 Reflex Stimulation.
 Ether (Subcutaneous)
 Diuretics (which see)

(3) DEPRESSANTS (Vaso-Dilators)

Aconite Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
 Amyl Nitrite Vaporoles
 Trinitrin..... "Tabloids"
 Emetics (which see)

(4) SEDATIVES

Antispasmodics (which see)
 Hydrocyanic Acid.
 Morphia..... "Tabloids"
 NOTE.—In Irritable Heart use :—

Strophanth. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

NOTE. — In Heart Strain use :—

Atropin "Tabloids"

Cardialgia

(See Heartburn)

Soda Mint "Tabloids"
 Hydrochloric Acid.
 Nitro-Mur. Dil. Acid.
 Carlsbad Salts.
 Peptonic "Tabloids"
 Pepsin (Fairchild.)
 Panopepton (Fairchild)
 Zymine "Tabloids"

Carminatives.

Essential Oils.
 Condiments.
 Tinct. Zingib. Fort.
 "Tabloids"
 Tinct. Cardamom. Co:
 Spir. Ætheris Comp.
 Camphor.
 The Alcoholic Group.

Catarrh of Bladder.**(1) INTERNALLY.—**

The Terpenes.
 Terebene.
 Cubebs and Belladonna
 "Tabloids"
 Soda Salicylat ... "Tabloids"
 Salol "Tabloids"
 Ammonium Benzoate.
 Sodium Benzoate.

(2) **LOCALLY.**—

Iodex "Tabloids"
 Pot. Permang ... "Tabloids"
 Zinc. Permang.... "Tabloids"
 Infus. Buchu.
 Morphia Suppos.

Catarrh of Uterus.

Hydrastis.
 Hazeline.
 Eucalyptia.)
 Iodine.) Tampons.
 Iodised Phenol.) (B.W.&Co)
 Alum.
 Glycerine.

Cathartics Hydrogogue.

Jalapæ Co. Pulv.
 Vegetable Laxative
 "Tabloids"
 Livingstone Rousers
 "Tabloids"
 Elaterium (the most powerful), 1/16 gr.
 Cathartic Comp. U. S. P.
 "Tabloids"
 Ol. Crotonis.
 Scammony.

Caustics.

Argent. Nitrate.
 The Strong Acids.
 Cupri Sulph.
 The Strong Alkalies.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Iodic Hydrarg.
 Arsenic.

Chafing of Skin.

(1) **POWDERS.**—
 Oleate of Zinc.
 Emol. Keleet.
 Dermatol Dusting Powder.

(2) **OINTMENT.**—

Hazeline Cream.
 Toilet Lanoline.
 Ung. Zinci Oleas.

(3) **LOTION.**—

Lot. Calamine.
 Glycer. Ac. Tannin.

Chilblains.

Warmth.
 Hazeline.
 Hazeline Cream.
 Stimulating Liniments.
 Lin. Camph. Co

Liq. Plumbi Subacet.

Capsicum Tinct.

(See Anodynes.)

Cholagogues.

Laxative, Vegetable

 "Tabloids"
 Podophyllin "Tabloids"
 Hyd. Subchlor... "Tabloids"
 Hydrarg., Coloc., Hyoscy.

 "Tabloids"
 Colchicum.
 Rhei Co. Pulv.... "Tabloids"
 Pil. Hydrarg. ... "Tabloids"
 Grey Powder..... "Tabloids"

Chorea.

NOTE. — Usually runs a course of eight weeks.
 Bromides in "Tabloids"
 Syr. Ferri. Brom.
 Hyoscine Hydrobrom.

 "Tabloids"
 Arsenic "Tabloids"

Colic.(1) **RENAL.**

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 (in full Doses)
 Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
 Atropia & Morphia Hypod.
 "Tabloids"
 Chloroform Inhalations.
 Vaporoles.

(2) **HEPATIC.**

Morphia..... "Tabloids"
 Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Carminatives.
 Exalgin "Tabloids"
 Pilocarpine "Tabloids"
 Chloroform Vaporoles

Corns.

Salicylic Acid and Cannab.
 Ind. Collodion.
 Oleate of Copper.
 Arsenic.
 (See Warts.)

Convulsions.

Bromides in "Tabloids"
 Chloral Hydrate. "Tabloids"
 Purgatives (which see)
 (See also Hysteria.)

Cough.

(1) **FROM NOSE (Sneezing).**
 Menthol Snuff.
 Hazeline.

Menthol and Paroleine Spray
(B. W. & Co.)

Cocaine

Inhalations by Vereker Am-
mon. Chloride Inhaler.

(2) FROM PHARYNX (Barking)

Ac. Carbol.	} Lotions and Gargles.
Pot. Permang.	
Borax.	

Voice "Tabloids."

Inhalations by Vereker Am-
mon. Chloride Inhaler.

Cubebs Co. "Tabloids"

Pot. Chlor. "Tabloids"

Camph. Co. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Opii Tinct. "Tabloids"

Tar & Codeia ... "Tabloids"

(3) FROM LARYNX (Clanking).

Sprays.

Antiphlogistics.

Cubebs Co. "Tabloids"

Menthol Inhaler (B.W.& Co.)

(4) FROM TRACHEA (Pro-
longed).

Moist Air.

Expectorants.

Antiphlogistics.

Vin Ipecac. "Tabloids"

(5) FROM BRONCHI (Loud
expiratory).

Inhale Eucalyptia, B.W.&Co.

Terebene (B. W. & Co.)

Vapour of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Dover Powder and Squill.

Counter Irritation.

Opii Tinct. "Tabloids"

(6) FROM LUNG SUBSTANCE
(Short hacking).

Pot. Iodide, small doses

"Tabloids"

Ipecac. and Antim. Tart.

"Tabloids"

Kepler Solution of Cod Liver
Oil in Malt Extract.

Apomorphia "Tabloids"

Pilocarpine "Tabloids"

Morphia..... "Tabloids"

Camph.Co.Tinct. "Tabloids"

Guaiacol Carbonate
"Tabloids"

Counter Irritation.

Compound Conium Pill.

(7) FROM PLEURA (Cough
cut short).

Warm applications.

Anodyne.

Pressure.

Strap Chest.

(8) FROM SPASM (Asthmatic).
(See Antispasmodics.)

Inhalations by Vereker Am-
mon. Chlor. Inhaler.

Lobelia.

Hazeline.

Chloroform and Ether

Vaporoles.

Nitre and Chlorate of Potash.
Stramonium.

(9) FROM STOMACH (Irritable).

Soda Bicarb.

Charcoal..... "Tabloids"

Demulcents to throat.

Neutralise Acidity.

(See Acidity.)

Coryza.

Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.

Vapor Benzoin. Co.

Eucalyptia;

Tannic Ac.

Cocaine Spray.

Ipec. Co. Pulv.... "Tabloids"

Pot. Iodide (large doses)

"Tabloids"

Chlorosis.

Iron Preparations.

Blaud's Pill "Tabloids"

Blaud's Pill c. Arsenic, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Dialysed Iron (Wyeth).

(See Anæmia)

Collapse.

Brandy.

Æther.

Amyl. Nit. Vaporoles.

Hoffman's Anodyne.

Liq. Ammonia.

Strychnia Hypod.

"Tabloids"

Constipation.

Cascara Sagrada "Tabloids"

Cascara Co. "Tabloids"

Aloin Co. "Tabloids"

Belladonna Tinct. "Tabloids"

Colocynth, Hyosc. c. Hydarg.
"Tabloids"

Podophyllin Co. "Tabloids"

Glycerine Suppository. (B.
W. & Co.)

Cystitis.

See "Catarrh of Bladder."

D.**Demulcents.**

Tragacanth.
Acacia.
Egg Albumen.
Olive Oil.
Malt Extract (Kepler).
Kepler Solution
(Malt and Oil).
Hordeum.
Glycerine.
Glycyrrhiza.

Desiccants.

Zinc Oxide.
Emol Keleet.
Calamine.
Boric. Acid.
Dermatol.
Loretin.

Diabetes Insipidus.

Tonics.
Codeine "Tabloids"
Arsenic "Tabloids"
Belladonna Tinct. "Tabloids"
Pot. Iodide..... "Tabloids"
Ergot in "Tabloids."

Diabetes Mellitus.

Opium..... "Tabloids"
Pancreas Substance "Tabloids"
Codeine "Tabloids"
Pot. Bromide ... "Tabloids"
Saccharin "Tabloids"
Diet.

Diaphoretics.

Opium Tinct..... "Tabloids"
Dover Powder ... "Tabloids"
Ammonium { Carbonat.
Citrat.
Acetat.

Pilocarpin. Hypod. "Tabloids"

Emetics.
Spir. Æth. Nitrosi.
Alcohol.
Warm Drink.
Vapour Baths.

Diarrhœa.

(1) FROM LOCAL IRRITATION.
Castor Oil.
Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
Creta Arom. c. Opio 5 gr. "Tabloid"
Dermatol "Tabloids"
(Especially in summer complaints in infants.)

(2) TUBERCLE.
Acid, Arom. Sulph. c Opio.
Intestinal Antiseptics.
Examine Rectum.

(3) HILL DIARRHŒA.
Rest and milk diet, milk
powder (B. W. & Co.)

(4) FROM ATONY.
Astringents.
Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
Tinct. Chloroformi et Morph.
Mist. Cretæ.
Lead and Opium "Tabloids"
Catechu.
Kino.
Plumbi Acetas.

Diphtheria.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum,
dried & liquid (B.W. & Co.)
Mag. Sulphite (for Insuffla-
tion).
Sulphurous Ac. Spray.
Pot. Permang. "Soloids" (for
Solution.)
Strychnine..... "Tabloids"
Ferri. Perchlor. Tinct.
Antiseptic Washes
The Alkaline and Antiseptic
"Tabloids"
Quinine "Tabloids"

Dipsomania.

Nux Vom. Tinct. "Tabloids"
Cinchona Tinct. "Tabloids"
Capsicum Tinct. "Tabloids"
Hyoscine Hypod. "Tabloids"
Auri Bromidi ... "Tabloids"
(See Alcoholism.)

Diuretics.

(3 Forms.)

(1) SALINE DIURETICS. (Non-
inflammatory.)
Ammon. Acetate.
Pot. Nitrate "Tabloids"
Pot. Citrate.
Pot. Acetate.
Diuretin "Tabloids"
Caffein, Sodio-Salicylate.
Caffein Citrate ... "Tabloids"

NOTE.—Caffein said to have
a specific action on the cells of
the kidney, stimulating se-
cretion of solids as well as
liquids.

(2) CARDIAC TONICS.—

Raise General Blood Pressure
Remove internal Pressure.

Digitalis Tinct... "Tabloids"

NOTE.—In cumulative doses it induces spasm of renal artery and stops renal secretion. Relieved by Trinitrin.

Strophanth. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Alcohol.

Convallaria.

Sparteine Sulph "Tabloids"

Erythrophleum.

(3) DRASTIC IRRITANT DIURETIC. Cantharides. (Inflammatory.)

NOTE.—Cantharides in small doses increases secretion; in large, checks it.

Terebene. (B. W. & Co.)

The Volatile Oils.—

Oil of Santalwood.

Oil of Savin.

Oil of Juniper.

Oil of Copaiba.

NOTE.—Combination of these three forms of diuretics increases effect as in Diuretin, Mercury and brisk purgatives aid action as in Guy's Pill.

Disinfectants and Antiseptics.**(1) SPECIFIC.—**

Iodic. Hydrarg. ... "Soloids"

Hyd. Perchlor..... "Soloids"

Carbolic Acid "Soloids"

L. G. B. "Soloids"

Iodoform.

Iodol.

(2) OXIDISING.—

Ozone, Pot. Permang.

"Tabloids"

Zinc. Permang... "Tabloids"

Terebene.

(a) DIRECT.—

Pot. Permang. ... "Tabloids"

Peroxide of Hydrogen.

Camphor.

(b) INDIRECT.—

Iodine.

Liquor Chlori.

Calx. Chlorinata.

Sulphurous Acid.

Zinc Chloride.

Dyspepsia.**ARISING.—****(1) FROM ACIDITY.**

Soda Mint..... "Tabloids"

Sodi Bicarb ... "Tabloids"

(2) FROM ALKALINITY.

Weak Acids.

Pepsin (Fairchild).

Glycerinum Pepticum (Fairchild).

(3) FROM CATARRH.

Emetics(which see)

Antiseptics(which see)

Sedatives.

Peptonised Foods

(prepared with Fairchild
Peptonising tubes).

(4) FROM ATONY.

Bitter Tonics and Alteratives

Strychnia "Tabloids"

Nux Vomica Tinct.

"Tabloids"

Tartar Emetic }
Cupri Sulph. } Small Doses

Zinci Sulphate }

Malt Extract—Kepler.

Peptonised Foods by the
Zymine (Fairchild) process

(5) FROM FERMENTATION (Disinfectant).

Creosote, 2 or 3 minims.

Carbolic Acid, 1 to 2 grs.

Sulpho-Carbolates.

Sulphurous Acid

Terebene (B. W. & Co.)

(6) FROM IRRITATION (Sedative).

Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"

Morphia "Tabloids"

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Hydrocyanic Ac.

Soda Mint..... "Tabloids"

Cocaine "Tabloids"

Bismuth Sub-Nit.

Zymine Comp.... "Tabloids"

Ice

Carbonic Acid

(7) FROM SPASM

Eth. Sulphuric Co.

Chloroform.

Carminatives(which see)

Belladonna Tinct. "Tabloids"

Opium..... "Tabloids"

Dyspnœa.

(Counter-irritation.)

Antispasmodics...(which see)

Ether.

Strychnia (Hypod.)

"Tabloids"

Arsenic "Tabloids"

Dysmennorrhœa.

(1) DURING ATTACK.

Phenacetine "Tabloids"

Antipyrin "Tabloids"

Guaiacum and Sulphur

"Tabloids"

Exalgine "Tabloids"

Ergotine..... "Tabloids"

Bromides in "Tabloids"

Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

(2) DURING INTERVAL.

Saline Aperients.

Iron Preparations.

Arsenic.

Bismuth.

Pot. Iodide.

E.**Ecboolics.**

Ergotine..... "Tabloids"

Savin.

Hydrastina Co.... "Tabloids"

(See Emmenagogues.)

Eczema.

(1) POWDERS.—

Emol-Keleet.

Zinc Oxide.

Borax in Powder.

(2) OINTMENTS.—

Hazeline Cream.

Ung. Zinci. Oxid.

Ung. Acid Borici.

Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.

Ichthyol Oint.

Ichthyol "Tabloids"

LOTIONS.—

Liq. Plumbi Subac.

Liq. Carb. Deterg.

Liq. Calc. Sacch.

(3) OTHER PREPARATIONS.—

Chrysarobinum (dilute).

Arsenic "Tabloids"

Lanolin Soap.

Salines.

Pot. Iodide "Tabloids"

Emmenagogues.

Ergotine "Tabloids"

Blaud's Pill..... "Tabloids"

Aloes and Iron... "Tabloids"

Myrrh.

Apiol.

Manganese Binoxid.

(See Ecboolics.)

Emetics.

(1) DIRECT.—

(Act on Stomach.)

Lukewarm water with mustard or salt.

Zinc Sulph.

Cupri Sulph.

Tartar Emetic

Ammon. Carb.

} Large
Doses.

(2) INDIRECT or REFLEX.—

(Act on Vomiting Centres).

Apomorphia Hypod.

"Tabloids"

Emetine.

Tartar Emetic ... "Tabloids"

Ipecacuanha..... "Tabloids"

Emissions.

(Nocturnal.)

Bromides "Tabloids"

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Hyoscine. Hypod. "Tabloids"

Sodium Benzoate.

Amm. Benzoate.

Camphor.

Alkalisers of Urine.

Epilepsy.

Bromides in "Tabloids"

Quinine "Tabloids"

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"

Trinitrine "Tabloids"

Epistaxis.

Ice.

Tannic Acid.

Turpentine.

Ergotin. Citr. Hypod

"Tabloids"

Hazeline.

Plugging nares

Endocarditis.

Sod. Sulpho-Carbol.

Quinine "Tabloids"

Liquor Hydrarg. Perchlor.

Erysipelas.

(1) EXTERNAL.—

Emol-Kelect.

Glycer. Belladonna.

Argenti Nitras.

Lead and Carbolic.

(2) INTERNAL.—

Ferri Perchlor. Tinct.

Sod. Salicylate.

See "Febrifuges."

Exophthalmic Goitre

Thyroid "Tabloids"

Saccharated Solut. of Lime.

Digital. Tinct.... "Tabloids"

Strophanth Tinct. "Tabloids"

Thymus Gland.... "Tabloids"

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Arsenic "Tabloids"

Bromides "Tabloids"

NOTE.—With constant ob-

servation.

Quinine Bisulph "Tabloids"

Expectorants.

(1) STIMULANT.—

Ammon. Carb.

Strychnine..... "Tabloids"

Nux Vomica Tinct.
"Tabloids"

Benzoin.

Senega.

Terebinthinates.

Terebene(B. W. & Co.)

(2) DEPRESSANT.—

Sedatives.

Emetine.

Ipecacuanha..... "Tabloids"

Antimony.

Apomorphine ... "Tabloids"
Sublingually.

Jaborandi.

Potassium Iodide "Tabloid"
(See under "Cough.")**F.****Fevers.**

Quinine and Acid Mur.

Warburg's Tinct. "Tabloids"

Peptonised Foods.

"Zyminised" Milk.

Beef Juice. (Wyeth.)

Nutrient Enemata.

Nutrient Suppositories.

"Zyminised" Meat.

"Zyminised" Milk.

(See Antipyretics and Dia-

phoretics.)

Flatulence.[See Carminatives, and
Dyspepsia (Spasm).]**Fœtid Perspiration.**

Disinfectants.

Ac. Salicylic.

Acid Boric.

Emol Kelect.

Acetate of Lead.

Freckles.

Mist. Amygdalæ.

Toilet Lanoline.

Liq. Hyd. Perchlor.

Hyd. Perchlor. et Mist.
Amygd.

Hazeline Cream.

Lactic Acid.

Fissure of Nipples.

Hazeline Cream.

Glycer. Ac. Tannic.

Collodion.

Emol Kelect.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.

G.**Gallstones.**

Chloroform Vaporoles.

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Æther.

Acid Nitro-Mur. Dil.

Æther (3 parts) with Ol. Tere-

binth (2 parts)

Alkaline Phosphates.

Galactagogues.

Appropriate Foods.

Tonic Beverages.

Kepler Extract of Malt.

Stout.

Dill or Anise.

Tonics.

Local Stimulation.

Gastralgia.

Counter-irritation.

Remove Cause.

Sedatives to Stomach.

Soda Mint "Tabloids"

[See Dyspepsia(f) (Irritation).]

Peptonised "Tabloids"

Pepsin (Fairchild) "Tabloids"

Menthol.

Massage.

(See Headache.)

Headache.**(1) GASTRO-INTESTINAL**

(Toxæmic).

Epsom Salts.

Hyd. Sub.-Chlor. "Tabloids"

Pulv. Rhei. Co. "Tabloids"

(2) VASCULAR.—

Caffeine Comp. "Tabloids"

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Bromides in "Tabloids"

Aconit. Tinct. ... "Tabloids"

Phenazone....."Tabloids"

Trinitrin "Tabloids"

Antispasmodics.

Ammonia.

Menthol Sprays to Nose.

(3) NEURALGIC.—

Nervine Tonics.

Quinine and Iron.

Phosphates.

Arsenic.

(4) PAIN DISTRIBUTORS.—

Phenacetine "Tabloids"

Antifebrin "Tabloids"

Antipyrine....."Tabloids"

Caffeine Cit....."Tabloids"

(5) PAIN ABOLISHERS.—

Opium Tinct.

Morphine.

Anæsthetics.

Menthol Sprays.

NOTE.—Remove Mechanical Irritation, attend to eyes, ears and teeth.

Hiccough.

Neutralise Acidity.

(See Acidity.)

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Spt. Camphor.

Capsicum Tinct. "Tabloids"

Hoffman's Anodyne.

Pilocarpine "Tabloids"

Nux Vom. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Hydragogue Cathartics.

(See Cathartics.)

Hypnotics.

To be Used when disturbance of sleep is due—

(1) TO PAIN.—

Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"

Hyosc. Tinct.... "Tabloids"

Hyoscine "Tabloids"

NOTE.—In Chronic Renal Cases, where Opium is inadmissible.

Hyoscyamine Sulph.

"Tabloids"

Lupulin.

Urethane "Tabloids"

Chloroform.

(2) TO PYREXIA.

Sulphonal "Tabloids"

Chloral. Hydrate "Tabloids"

Hypnal. "Tabloids"

Phenacetine "Tabloids"

Antifebrin "Tabloids"

Antipyrine....."Tabloids"

Chloralamid "Tabloids"

Tartar Emetic.

Aconite Tinct.... "Tabloids"

(3) TO VASCULAR EXCITEMENT.—

Tartar Emetic with Opium.

Aconite and Opium.

Paraldehyde.

Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"

NOTE.—Avoid Opiates and Chloral-Hydrate.

(4) TO CEREBRAL HYPERÆMIA (Vaso-motor Paralysis.)

Bromide of Potass. with Digitalis.

Sulphonal "Tabloids"

Paraldehyde.

Ergotine....."Tabloids"

(5) TO CEREBRAL ANÆMIA. (Nervine Tonics.)

Alcohol.

Opium....."Tabloids"

Quinine and Iron "Tabloids"

(See Anæmia.)

Hysteria.

Asafetida.

Valerian.

Moschus.

Bromides in "Tabloids"

Essential Oils.

Nux Vomica Tinct.

"Tabloids"

I.**Impetigo Contagiosum.**

Ung. Hyd. Ammon. Dil.

LOTION composed of—

Emul. Kelect, Zinc Oxide, and Aquæ Calcis.

Influenza.

Beef Juice. (Wyeth.)

NOTE.—Most essential to keep up strength during the attack and to combat progressive weakness which follows.

Sodii Salicylate "Tabloids"

Ammon. Tinct. of Quinine.

Alcohol.

Phenazone....."Tabloids"

Strychnine....."Tabloids"

Nux Vom. Tinct."Tabloids"

Quin. Bisulph. ... "Tabloids"

Æthyl Nitris.

Kepler Solution.

Itch.

(See Scabies.)

Insomnia.

(See Hypnotics.)

Intertrigo.**POWDERS.—**

Oleate of Zinc.

Emol Keleet.

OINTMENTS.—

Hazeline Cream.

Ung. Zinci. Oxid.

LOTIONS.—

Lotio. Calaminæ.

Glycer. Acid Tannic.

J.**Jaundice.**

Acid Nit.-Mur. Dil.

Carlsbad Salts.

Sodii Sulphas.

Cascara....."Tabloids"

Hydrarg. Subchlor.

"Tabloids"

"Soda Mint"..."Tabloids"

Podoph. Co."Tabloids"

Bitters,

Panopeptone (Fairchild).

Kepler Solution (Cod Liver

Oil and Malt).

Hepatic Stimulants.

L.**Laryngitis.**Menthol in Paroleine Spray
(B. W. & Co.)

Vereker Am. Chlor. Inhaler.

Pinol Vapour.

Tinct. Benzoin Co. Vapour.

Cubebæ F. Co...."Tabloids"

Phenazone "Tabloids"

Cocaine "Tabloids"

Pot. Chlor. c. Borax

"Tabloids"

Codeine.

Iodides in "Tabloids"

Aconit. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Rest.

(See Cough, Laryngeal.)

Laryngismus Stridulus.

Pot. Brom....."Tabloids"

Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Chlor. Hydrate "Tabloids"

Baths.

Chloroform "Vaporoles."

(See Rickets.)

Laxatives.

Cascara....."Tabloids"

Podophyllin "Tabloids"

Aloin Co. "Tabloids"

Mechanical Irritants.

The Saccharine Series.

Massage of Bowels.

Sedatives to Nerve Centres.

Belladonna Tinct."Tabloids"

Hyoscyamus Tinct.

"Tabloids"

Opium "Tabloids"

(Very small doses)

Neutral Salts.

Bitartrate of Potash.

Carlsbad Salts.

Lead Poisoning.

Magnes. Sulph.

Sod. Sulph.

Ac. Sulph. Dil.

Pot. Iodide. "Tabloids"

Leucorrhœa.

Alum.

Antiseptic Lotion.

Sod. Bicarb. 5 gr. }

Pulv. Boracis. 5gr } "Tabloid"

Acid Carbol. ½ gr. }

Pot. Permang. "Tabloids"

Zinc Permang. "Tabloids"

Sodii. Sulpho-Carb.

"Tabloids"

Zinc. Sulpho-Carb.

"Tabloids"

Hæmatinics. (which see)

Locomotor Ataxia.

(See Tabes Dorsalis.)

Lumbago.

Turpentine (Internally).
 Lin. Belladonna.
 Lin. Chlorof.
 Lin. Aconite.
 Emp. Belladonna.
 Anti-Rheumatic Remedies.
 Anti-Lithics. "
 Purgatives. "
 Hot Baths, Cloths, Fomen-
 tations.
 Morphia, Hypoderm.
 "Tabloids"

M.**Malarial Fever.**

Quinine....."Tabloids"
 Warburg's Tinct."Tabloids"
 Arsenic....."Tabloids"
 Iron and Arsenic Co.
 "Tabloids"
 Medulla of Bone, "Tabloid"
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr., "Valules" 5 grs.
 (B. W. & Co.)

Marasmus.

Kepler Solution of Cod Liver
 Oil in Malt.
 Extract of Malt. (Kepler.)
 Beef Juice (Wyeth)
 Hypophosphites (Fellows').

Mania.

Hyoscyamine ..."Tabloids"
 Hyoscine "Tabloids"
 Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"
 (See Hypnotics.)

Melæna.

Ergotin....."Tabloids"
 Ergotin Citrate"Tabloids"
 Hazeline.
 Lead and Opium "Tabloids"
 (See Hæmatemesis.)

Menorrhagia.

Digitalis Tinct...."Tabloids"
 Ergotin "Tabloids"
 Cannab. Ind. Tinc. "Tabloids"
 Hazeline.
 Plumbi Acetas.

Megrim.

Caffein Comp. ..."Tabloids"
 Strychnia "Tabloids"
 Nux Vom. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Cannab. Ind. Tinct.
 "Tabloids"

Gelsem. Tinct...."Tabloids"
 Zinc Phosphide..."Tabloid"
 Ammon. Chlor...."Tabloids"
 (See Headache, Vascular.)

Milk Modifiers.

(Drugs passing out through
 the Milk.)
 Alkalies.....(Most).
 Neutral Salts...(Many).
 Acids (Some).

(1) MINERALS.

Arsenic.
 Antimony.
 Bismuth.
 Iron.
 Iodine.
 Bromine.

(2) VOLATILE OILS.

DISAGREEABLE.—
 Asafetida. }
 Gallic. } Anti-Galact.

AGREEABLE.—

Anise. }
 Dill Water. } Galactag.

(3) PURGATIVES.

Castor Oil.
 Senna.
 Rhubarb.
 Scammony.
 Magnes. Sulph.

Myxœdema.

Thyroid Gland..."Tabloids"
 Pilocarpine "Tabloids"
 Jaborandi.

Myotics.

Eserine, Ophth. "Tabloids"
 Pilocarpine "Tabloids"
 Opium "Tabloids"
 Morphia....."Tabloids"

Mydriatics.

Atropia, Sulph. Ophth.
 "Tabloids"
 Cocaine, Ophth. "Tabloids"
 Homatropine, Ophth.
 "Tabloids"
 Duboisine, Ophth.
 "Tabloids"
 Scopolamine Hydrobrom.
 "Tabloids" $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
 Tropacocaine., Ophth.
 "Tabloids"
 Belladonna. Tinct

N.**Nervousness.**

Selected Diet.
 Hygienic Remedies.
 Hypophosphites (Fellows).
 Bromides in "Tabloids"
 Nervine Tonics.
 Outdoor Physical Exercises.

Neuralgia.**(1) INTERNALLY.—**

Quinine and Iron "Tabloids"
 Arsenic "Tabloids"
 Strychnia "Tabloids"
 Antipyrin "Tabloids"
 Ammon. Chlor.
 Gelsem. Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
 Caffeine Comp. "Tabloids"

(2) EXTERNALLY.—

Lin. Aconite.
 Menthol Plaster. (B.W.&Co.)
 Cocaine..... "Tabloids"

(3) SPRAYS.—

Menthol c. Parolein.
 Ether.
 [See Headache (Neuralgic).]

Night Sweats.

Ac. Sulph. Aromat, with
 Quinine Bisulph.
 Atropia. "Tabloids"
 Belladonna Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Dover Powder... "Tabloids"
 Ac. Gallic.

Nipples Excoriated.

Emol-Keleet.
 Hazeline.
 Hazeline Cream.
 Tannic Glycer.
 Alkaline Antiseptic
 "Tabloids"

Cocaine Solution.

Friars Balsam.

Nutritives.

Beef Juice.....(Wyeth)

NOTE.—To sustain strength
 in cases of prostration or
 excessive weakness such as
 that which follows influenza.

Ext. Malt(Kepler)

Cod Liver Oil & Malt (Kepler)

In cases of Emaciation rap-

idly fattens and strengthens.

Peptonised Food (by Fair-

child, Zymine process)

Zymenised Meat or Milk

Suppositories.

Peptonised Milk (prepared
 with Fairchild's Zymine
 Peptonising tubes)

Beef and Iron Wine (B.W. &
 Co.)

Panopeptone(Fairchild.)

O.**Obesity.**

Thyroid Gland... "Tabloids"
 (Patient under close observa-
 tion.)

Massage.

Pot. Iodide "Tabloids"

Purgatives.

Fucus Vesiculosus.

Turkish Baths.

Orchitis.

Poultices.

Salines.

Antiphlogistics.

Ozoena.

Menthol with Paroleine.

Carbol. Acid.

Antiseptic and Alkaline Nasa
 "Tabloids"

Pot. Permang. ... "Tabloids"

Nasal Douche.

P.**Paralysis Agitans.**

Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"

Cannab. Ind. Tinct.

"Tabloids"

Pediculi.

Ung. Hyd. Ammon.

Aromatic Vinegar.

Ol. Staphisagra.

Hydrarg. Oleas.

β Naphthol.

Pericarditis.

Rest in bed.

Morphia..... "Tabloids"

Salicylates in "Tabloids"

Pot. Iodide "Tabloids"

Leeches (locally).

Pemphigus.

Arsenic "Tabloids,"

Liq. Fowlerii.

Pertussis.

(See Whooping Cough.)

Piles.

(See Hæmorrhoids.)

Pneumonia.

Ammon. Carb.

Brandy

Liq. Amm. Acetatis.

Pot. Citras.

Digitalis Tinct. "Tabloids"

Strychnia "Tabloids"

Oxygen Inhalations.

Aconite Tinct. "Tabloids"

Easton's Syr. ... "Tabloids"

Cardiac Stimulants

(which see.)

Pruritus.

Menthol Spray (B. W. & Co.)

Lin. Belladon.

Cocaine "Tabloids"

Cannab. Ind. Tinct.

"Tabloids"

Strophanth. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Lanoline Pine Tar Soap.

Pustulants.

Ol. Crotonis.

Antim. Tart.

Psoriasis.

Chrysophanic Ac.

Arsenic "Tabloids"

Thyroid Gland... "Tabloids"

Resorcin.

Oil of Cades.

Ung. Picis.

Pyrogallac Ac.

Purgatives.

(See Cathartics & Laxatives).

Purgatives:

(1) SALINE.—

Magnes. Cit. effervescent

(Bishop)

Mag. Sulph.

Sod. Sulph.

Pot. Ac. Tart.

Sod. Tartarate.

Sod. Phosphas.

Pot. Sulph.

Pot. Tartarate.

(2) COMPOUND.—

Cathartic Co. ... "Tabloids"

Laxative Veg. ... "Tabloids"

Cascara Co. "Tabloids"

Podophyllin Co. "Tabloids"

Livingstone Rousers

"Tabloids"

Hydrarg. Colocynth & Hyos.

"Tabloids"

Castor Oil.

Puerperal Convulsions.

Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"

Pot. Brom. "Tabloids"

Chloroform.

Pyrexia.

(See Antipyretics.)

(1) LESSEN OXIDATION.—

Quinine. "Tabloids"

Antipyrin "Tabloids"

Phenacetine "Tabloids"

Antifebrin "Tabloids"

(2) CONTROL CIRCULATION.

Evaporation from Surface.

Abstraction—Wet Packs, etc.

Aconite Tinct. "Tabloids"

Strophanth. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Diaphoretics (which see)

Pyelitis.

(See Catarrh of Bladder.)

Copaiba.

Ol. Santal Wood.

Uva Ursi.

Buchu.

Pyrosis.

(See Water Brash.)

Diet varied.

Ferri Perchlor. Tinct.

Quinine Bisulph "Tabloids"

Strychnia "Tabloids"

Nux Vom. Tinct. "Tabloids"

Bismuth Subnit. "Tabloids"

Rhei. Comp. Pulv. "Tabloids"

Ipecac Co. Pulv. "Tabloids"

(Emesis).

Opium and Belladonna

"Tabloids"

(If much uneasiness.)

Cerii Oxalas "Tabloids"

(In Pregnancy.)

Q.**Quinsy.**

Aconite Tinct. ... "Tabloids"

Argent Nit.

Cocaine "Tabloids"

Ferri Perchlor. Tinct.

Iodine.

Liq. Hyd. Perchlor.

Saline Purgatives.

Sod. Salicylat. ... "Tabloids"

R.

Refrigerants.

Thirst "Tabloids"
 Liq. Amm. Acet. Conc.
 Succ. Limonis.
 Citric Ac. and Citrates.
 Tartaric Ac.
 Phosphoric Ac.
 Pot. Chlor. "Tabloids"
 Spr. Ætheris Nitrosi.
 Codein. "Tabloids"
 (Diminishes sensation of Thirst.)

Rheumatism.

Salic. "Tabloids"
 Sod. Salicyl. "Tabloids"
 Salicine "Tabloids"
 Pot. Bicarb. "Tabloids"
 Pot. Citras. "Tabloids"
 Natural Waters (Alkaline).
 Hazeline.
 Lin. Chloroform and Morph :

Rickets.

Hypophosphites (Fellows')
 Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil and Malt.
 Calcii Phosphas.
 Kepler Extract of Malt.
 Syr. Ferri Iodidi.

Relaxed Throat.

Codeine "Tabloids"
 Tannin Glycer. Nasopharyn-
 geal. "Tabloids"
 Cubeb Co. "Tabloids"
 Cubeb and Belladonna
 Effervescent "Tabloids"
 Ferri Perchlor. Liq.
 Pot. Chlorate with Borax and Cocaine (voice) "Tabloids"

Ringworm.

Salicyl. Ac. "Tabloids"
 Chrysarobin.
 Resorcin. "Tabloids"
 Hydrarg. Perchlor.
 Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.
 Iodine Tinct.

Rubefaciens.

Lin. Camph. Co.
 Lin. Sinapis. Co.
 Capsicum Tinct.
 Lin. Chloroformi.
 Ol. Terebinth.
 Alcohol.
 Emp. Calefaciens

S.

Sarcina Ventriculi.

Alkaline & Antiseptic
 "Tabloids"
 Creosote.
 Sod. Sulphite.
 Lavage.
 Stomach Brush.

Scabies.

Potash Soap.
 Ung. Sulph.
 Hazeline Cream.
 Ung. Hyd. Ammon.
 Ung. Sulph. Co.
 β Naphthol.

Sciatica.

Sod. Salicyl. "Tabloids"
 Morphia. "Tabloids"
 Anti-Rheumatic remedies.
 Aconit. Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
 Lin. Aconite.
 Trinitrin "Tabloids"
 Acupuncture.
 Nerve Stretching.

Seborrhœa Capitis.

Salicyl. Ac.
 Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.
 Ung. Hyd. Nit.
 et Ac. Carbol.

NOTE. — These ointments are best prepared with Lano-line Bases.

Sea Sickness.

(1) NUTRIENTS.
 Beef Juice (Wyeth) to sustain strength.
 (2) GASTRIC SEDATIVES.
 Light gruels or porridge and milk.
 Pre-digested Foods. (Prepared by Fairchild Zymine process.
 See Dyspepsia (Sedatives).
 Prone Position.
 Panopepton (Fairchild).
 Iced Effervescent draughts.
 Champagne.
 Cocaine "Tabloids"
 (3) NERVOUS SEDATIVES.
 Morphia "Tabloids"
 Hyoscine "Tabloids"
 Bromides in "Tabloids"
 Chloroform Vaporoles.

(4) **VASCULAR DILATORS.**
 Trinitrin "Tabloids"
 Friction.
 Caffeine "Tabloids"

(5) **IN SYNCOPE.**
 Strychnia "Tabloids"
 Hot Coffee.
 Brandy.

Sialogogues.

Pilocarpin (Most Powerful).
 NOTE.—Jaborin has precisely opposite effect.

Salt.
 Aromatic Substances.
 Mustard.
 Horseradish.
 The Alcohols.
 Mercury and its Salts.
 Pot. Iodide "Tabloids"

Sleeplessness.

(See Hypnotics.)

Sprains.

Hazeline.
 Lin. Saponis.
 Evaporating Lotions.
 Lin. Terebinthinæ.
 Lin. Opii.

Stimulants.

(1) **GENERAL.**
 Brandy.
 Spt. Vini Gallici.
 Spt. Vini Rect.
 Turpentine.
 Amyl. Nitrite Vaporoles
 Essential Oils.
 Soda Mint "Tabloids"
 (2) **CARDIAC & RESPIRATORY.**
 Nux Vomica. Tinct.
 "Tabloids"
 Strychnia "Tabloids"

Stomach, Dilation of

Lavage (Antiseptics).
 Nux Vomica Tinct.
 "Tabloids"
 Strychnia "Tabloids"

Nutrient Enemata.
 Zymised Suppositories.

Stomachic.

(See Tonics & Carminatives.)

Stomatitis (Thrush)

Borax and Honey.
 Borax and Glycerine.
 Alum and Glycerine.

Styptics.

Gallic. Ac.
 Tannic. Ac.
 Liq. Ferri. Perchlor. Fort.
 Liq. Ferri. Persulph.
 Matico.
 Catechu.
 Ergot.
 Hazeline.
 Hydrastis.
 Argent. Nit.
 Styptic Collodion.
 Salts of Calcium.

Sudorifics.

(See Diaphoretics.)

Syncope.

Position (Head low).
 Stimulate Sensory Nerves.
 Amyl Nitrite Vaporoles.
 Ammonia.
 Acetic Acid.
 Cold Water.
 Alcohol.
 Brandy.
 Spir. Ammon. Arom.
 Hypod. Inject. Ether.
 Hypod. Inject. Strychnia.

Syphilis.

Antisyphilitic Serum. (B. W. & Co.)
 Pot. Iodide "Tabloids"
 Mercurial Preparations.
 Hyd. c. Creta.
 Iodic Hydrarg. ... "Tabloids"
 Hyd. Perchlor. "Tabloids"
 Hyd. Iod. Rub. ... "Tabloids"
 Hyd. Iod. Vir. ... "Tabloids"
 Lotio. Nigra.

T.

Tabes Dorsalis.

Potass. Iodide ... "Tabloids"
 Phenacetin "Tabloids"
 Antipyrin "Tabloids"
 Antiebra "Tabloids"
 Sod. Salicyl. "Tabloids"
 Arsenic "Tabloids"
 (See Tonics.)

Thirst.

(See Refrigerants.)

Toothache.

Soda Mint "Tabloids"
 (to neutralise irritating acid secretions).

Borax "Tabloids"
Chloroform and Acid Carbol.

Creosote.

Cocaine "Tabloids"
Capsicum Tinct. "Tabloids"
Opium Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
Ant-acid Mouth Washes.

Tonsillitis.

ACUTE.—

Aconite Tinct. ... "Tabloids"
Guaiacum Ammon. Tinct.
Salol "Tabloids"
Magnes Sulph.
Sod. Sulph.
Tannic Gly.
Sod. Salicylate.

FOLLICULAR.—

Sod. Salicylate ... "Tabloids"
Pot. Chlor. and Borax
"Tabloids"

Salol.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS—

Cocaine "Tabloid"
(To facilitate the taking
of food.)

Aconite and Belladonna Lini-
ment.

Pot. Permang.... "Tabloids"
Ferri Perchlor. Tinct.

Typhoid Fever.

(1) FOODS.—

(All foods and medicines to
be given in a liquid form).

Milk.

Beef Juice (Wyeth).

Peptonised Milk (prepared
with the Fairchild Zymine
Peptonising Tubes).

Pepsencia (Fairchild)

Panopeptone (Bread and Beef)
(Fairchild)

Beef and Iron Wine (B. W.
& Co.)

(2) ANTIPYRETICS.—

Quinine "Tabloids" dissolved.

Salol "Tabloids" dissolved.

Hypnotics (See Pyrexia).

Typhus Fever.

Mineral Acids.

Opium..... "Tabloids"
(Dissolved in spirit & water)

Quinine "Tabloids" dissolved.

Choral Hydrate "Tabloids"

Stimulants.

U.

Ulcers.

(1) EMMOLIENTS.—

Emol Keleet.

Zinc Oxid. pulv.

(2) ANTISEPTICS.—

Iodoform.

Loretin.

Dermatol.

Ung. Ac. Boric.

Ung. Zinci Oxid.

Ung. Eucalyptia.

(3) ASTRINGENTS.—

Cupri Sulph.

Lotio Argenti Nit.

Pot. Permang..... "Soloids"

Zinc. Permang. "Tabloids"

Iodic. Hydrarg (1 in 1,000).

Lotio Rubra.

(4) ESCHAROTICS—

Carbolic Acid "Soloids"

Nitrat. Argenti.

Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.

Uræmia.

(1) DIAPHORETICS—

(which see).

Pilocarpine "Tabloids"

Hot Air Bath.

(2) DIURETICS—

(See Saline Diuretics.)

(3) HYDROGOGUES PURGA-

TIVES—(which see).

Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"

Strychnia "Tabloids"

Oxygen Inhalations.

Urine (Incontinence).

(1) CENTRAL REMEDIES—

Belladon. Tinct.... "Tabloids"

Cantharides.

(In small doses.)

Santonine "Tabloids"

Nux. Vom. Tinct. "Tabloids"

(2) ANTISEPTIC REMEDIES—

Ammonium Benzoate.

Sodium Benzoate.

Buchu.

Saccharin "Tabloids"

(3) DIET—

Restrict Fluids, especially

Tea. (See Diuretics.)

Nervine Tonics.

Uterus.

(See Catarrh of.)

Uterine Hæmorrhage.

Ferri. Perchlor. Tinct.
 Ergotinine Cit... "Tabloids"
 Ergotin "Tabloids"
 Hazeline.
 Gallic Acid.
 Pressure.
 (See Menorrhagia.)

Uvula Relaxed.

Codein "Tabloids"
 Disinfectant in... "Tabloids"
 Pot. Chlor. Borax and Cocain (Voice) ... "Tabloids"
 Menthol Spray (B. W. & Co.)
 Astringents in ... "Tabloids"
 Removal.

V.**Vermicides.****(1) TAPEWORM—**

Santonine "Tabloids"
 Turpentine.

(2) ROUND WORMS—

Extract. Filic. Liq.
 Thymol "Tabloids"
 Kousoo.
 Areca Nut.
 Pomegranate Root.
 (See Anthelmintics.)

(3) THREAD WORMS—

Salts of Iron and Quassia.
 Santonine (if in Cæcum).

Vermifuges.

(See Purgatives.)

Castor Oil.
 Salts and Senna.
 Magnes. Sulph.
 (See Anthelmintics.)

Vesicants.

Cantharides.
 Liq. Ammon. Fort.
 Glac. Acetic Acid.

Vomiting

Arising from

(1) GASTRIC IRRITATION—

Iced Drinks.
 Beef Juice (Wyeth)
 (in cold water).
 Effervescent Drinks.
 Ant-acid..... "Tabloids"
 Soda Mint..... "Tabloids"
 Demulcents.
 Bismuth. Subnit. "Tabloids"
 Cocaine "Tabloids"
 Pot. Permang. ... "Tabloids"
 Menthol.
 Opium "Tabloids"
 Creosote. } small doses.
 Acid Carbol. }
 Counter irritation.

(2) INDIRECT OR REFLEX—

Morphia..... "Tabloids"
 Potass. Brom. ... "Tabloids"
 Belladonna "Tabloids"

(a) IN HERNIA—

Cold Applications.
 Operation.

(b) UTERINE IRRITATION—

Tinct. Iodi. (to Os.)
 Cerii Oxalas.

W.**Warts.**

Nitric Acid.
 Argenti. Nit.
 Salicyl. Ac.
 Trichlor Acet. Acid.
 Resorcin.

Whooping Cough.

(PERTUSSIS.)

Inhale Benzoin.
 Quinine Tannate "Tabloids"
 Hazeline.
 Terebene.
 Dilute Acids.
 Chloral Hydrate "Tabloids"
 Antipyrine "Tabloids," 1½ gr.
 The Nitrites.
 Menthol Inhaler.
 Tinct. Camph. Co.
 "Tabloids"
 Hyoscyamus Tinct.
 "Tabloids"
 Belladon. Tinct. "Tabloids"
 Ipecacuanha Vin.
 "Tabloids"

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ	...	...	5 to 40 minims.
" Scillæ	...	...	15 to 40 "
Acidum Aceticum	...	...	5 to 15 "
" " Dilutum	...	...	1 to 2 drachms
" " Glaciale	...	...	2 to 5 minims.
" Arseniosum	...	...	1-60 to 1-12 grain.
" Benzoicum	...	...	3 to 15 grains.
" Boricum	...	...	5 to 30 "
" Carbolicum	...	...	1 to 3 "
" " Liquefact.	...	...	1 to 4 minims.
" Chrysophanicum	...	...	1-6 to ½ grain or more.
" Citricum	...	...	10 to 30 grains.
" Gallicum	...	...	2 to 10 grains or more.
" Hydrobromicum Dil.	...	...	20 to 60 minims.
" Hydrochloricum	...	...	2 to 10 "
" " Dil.	...	...	10 to 30 "
" Hydrocyanicum	...	...	2 to 8 "
" " (Scheele)	...	...	1 to 4 "
" Lacticum	...	...	5 to 20 "
" " Dilutum	...	...	30 to 120 "
" Nitricum	...	...	2 to 6 "
" " Dilutum	...	...	10 to 30 "
" Nitrohyd. Chlor. Dil.	...	...	5 to 20 "
" Phosphoricum Concen.	...	...	2 to 5 "
" Phosphoric Dilut.	...	...	10 to 30 "
" Salicylicum	...	...	5 to 30 grains or more.
" Sulphuricum	...	...	1 to 3 minims.
" " Arom.	...	...	5 to 30 "
" " Dilut.	...	...	5 to 30 "
" Sulphurosum	...	...	30 to 60 "
" Tannicum	...	...	2 to 10 grains.
" Tartaricum	...	...	10 to 30 "
Aconitina	...	...	1-240 to 1-60 grain.
Æther	...	...	20 to 60 minims.
" Aceticus	...	...	20 to 60 "
" Sulphuricus	...	...	20 to 60 "
Agathin	...	...	4 to 8 grains.
Alcohol Methylc	...	...	30 to 60 minims.
Aloe Barbadosensis v. Socotrina	...	...	2 to 6 grains.
Alum	...	...	1 to 4 "
Ammoniacum	...	...	10 to 20 "
Ammonii Benzoas	...	...	10 to 20 "
" Bromidum	...	...	2 to 20 "
" Carbonas	...	...	3 to 10 "
" Phosphas	...	...	5 to 20 "
Amyl Nitris	...	...	(½ to 1 minim by mouth)
" " " "	...	...	(2 to 5 minims inhaled)
Analgesine syn. Antipyrine	...	...	3 to 20 grains.
Antifebrin syn. Acetanilide	...	...	3 to 10 "
Antimonii Oxidum	...	...	1 to 4 "

Antimonium Sulphuratum	...	1 to 5 grains.	
" Tart. (Diaphoretic)	...	1/16 grain to 1-6 grain.	
" " (Depressant)	...	1-6 to 1 grain	
" " (Emetic)	...	1 to 2 "	
Antipyrine syn. Phenazonum	...	3 to 20 "	
Apomorph. Hydrochlor.	...	1-6 to 1/4 grain by mouth	
" " "	...	1-25 to 1-6 hypoderm.	
Aqua Chloroformi	...	1/2 to 2 oz.	
" Laurocerasi	...	1/2 to 2 dr.	
Arsenii Iodidum	...	1-30 grain.	
Arsenious Acid	...	1-60 to 1-12 grain.	
Asafetida	...	5 to 20 grains.	
Atropina	...	1-120 to 1-60 or 1/16 gr.	
Atropinæ Sulphas	...	1/120 to 1/40 or 1/16 gr.	
Balsamum Peruvianum	...	10 to 15 minims.	
" Tolutanum	...	10 to 20 grains.	
Beberine, Sulphate of	...	1 to 10 "	
Benzosol	...	4 to 12 "	
Bismuthi Carbonas	...	5 to 20 "	
" Citras	...	2 to 5 "	
" et Ammonii Citras	...	2 to 5 "	
" Oxidum	...	5 to 15 "	
" Salicylas	...	5 to 20 "	
" Subnitras	...	5 to 20 "	
Borax	...	5 to 40 "	
Brucine	...	1-12 to 1/2 grain.	
Butyl-Chloral-Hydras	...	2 to 15 grains.	
Caffeina	...	1/2 to 5 grains or more.	
" Citrata	...	1/2 to 5 "	
Caffeinæ Citras	...	1/2 to 5 "	
" Hydrobromas	...	1/2 to 5 "	
" " Efferves.	...	1 dr. or more.	
Calcii Carbonas Precipitata	...	10 to 60 grains.	
" Chloridum	...	10 to 20 "	
" Hypophosphis	...	1 to 6 "	
" Phosphas	...	10 to 20 "	
" Sulphidum Calc Sulphurata	...	1-10 to 1 grain.	
Cambogia	...	1 to 4 grains.	
Camphor	...	1 to 10 "	
Camphora	...	1 to 10 "	
Cannabin Tannas	...	2 to 10 "	
Capsicum Fructus	...	1/2 to 1 grain.	
Carbo Animalis	...	20 to 60 grains.	
" Ligni	...	20 to 60 "	
Carbolic Acid	...	1 to 3 "	
Catechu	...	10 to 30 "	
Cerii Oxalas	...	1 to 2 "	
Chloral Hydras	...	5 to 30 "	
Chloroformum	...	1 to 10 minims.	
Cimicifugin	...	1 to 6 grains.	
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas	...	1 to 10 grains.	
Cinchoninæ Sulphas	...	1 1/2 to 10 "	
Coca	...	30 to 120 "	
Cocainæ Hydrochloras	...	1-5 to 1 grain.	
Codeina	...	1/2 to 2 grains.	
Colocynthis Pulpa	...	2 to 8 "	
Confectio Opii	...	10 to 20 "	
" Piperis	...	60 to 120 "	
" Scammonia	...	10 to 30 "	

Confectio Sennæ	60 to 120 grains.
„ Sulphuris	60 to 120 „
„ Terebinthinæ	60 to 120 „
Copaiba	30 to 60 minims.
Creasote	1 to 3 „
Creta Præparata	10 to 60 grains.
Croton Chloral Hydrate	2 to 15 grains.
Cubeba	30 to 120 „
Cusso	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Dialysed Iron	10 to 30 minims.
Digitalis Folia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Diuretin	15 grains.
Elaterinum	1-40 to 1-10 grain.
Elaterium	1-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Ergot	20 to 30 grains.
Essentia Anisi	10 to 20 minims.
„ Menthæ Piperitæ	10 to 20 „
Ether	20 to 60 „
Eucalypti Gummi	2 to 10 grains.
Extractum Aconiti	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
Extract. Aloes Barb. vel Soc.	2 to 6 grains.
Extractum Anthemidis	2 to 10 „
„ Belæ Liquidum	1 to 2 drachms.
„ Belladonnæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
Extract. Bellad. Alcohol.	1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Extractum Calumbæ	2 to 10 „
„ Cannabis Indicæ	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
„ Cascaræ Sagradæ	2 to 5 grains.
Extract. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq.	10 to 60 minims.
Extractum Cimicifug Liquidum	3 to 30 „
Extract. Cinchonæ Liq.	5 to 10 „
Extractum Cocæ Liquidum	1 to 4 drachms.
Extractum Colchici	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
„ Colchici Aceticum	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 „
Extract. Coloc. Comp.	3 to 10 „
Extractum Conii	2 to 6 „
Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum	10 to 60 minims.
„ Euonymi Siccum	1 to 4 grains.
„ Filicis Liquidum	15 to 30 minims.
Extract. Frangulæ Liquid.	1 to 4 drachms.
„ Gelsemii Alcohol.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Extractum Gentianæ	2 to 10 „
„ Glycyrrhizæ	5 to 60 „
Extract. Glycyrrh. Liq.	20 to 60 minims.
Extractum Hæmatoxyli	10 to 30 grains.
Extract. Hamamelidis Liq.	2 to 5 minims.
Extractum Hydrastis Liq.	5 to 30 „
Extractum Hyoscyami	5 to 10 grains.
„ Jaborandi	2 to 10 „
„ Jalap	5 to 15 „
„ Kramerizæ	5 to 20 „
„ Lactuæ	5 to 15 „
„ Lupuli	5 to 15 „
„ Nucis Vomizæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1 grain.
„ Opii	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
„ Opii Liquidum	10 to 40 minims.
„ Pancreatis (Fairchild)	1 to 5 grains.
„ Papaveris	2 to 5 „
„ Pareiræ	10 to 30 grains.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum ...	30 to 120 minims.
„ Physostigmatis ...	1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
„ Quassiæ ...	3 to 5 grains.
„ Rhamni Frangulæ ...	15 to 60 grains.
Extract. Rhamni Frang. Liq. ...	1 to 4 drachms.
Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum ...	2 to 4 „
„ Stramonii ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
„ Taraxaci ...	5 to 30 grains.
„ Taraxaci Liquidum ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
Fel Bovinum Purificatum... ..	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri Arsenias	1-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
„ Carbonas Saccharata	5 to 30 grains.
„ et Ammonii Citras	5 to 10 „
„ et Quininæ Citras	5 to 10 „
„ Peroxidum Hydratum	5 to 30 „
„ Phosphas	2 to 10 „
„ Sulphas	1 to 5 „
„ Sulphas Exsiccata	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 „
„ Sulphas Granulata	1 to 5 „
Ferrum Redactum... ..	1 to 5 „
„ Tartaratum	5 to 10 „
Galbanum	5 to 15 „
Galla	5 to 15 „
Gelsemium	5 to 30 „
Glycerinum	10 minims to 2 drs.
Glycyrrhiza	5 to 20 grains.
Homatropinæ Hydrobromas	1-80 to 1-20 grain.
„ Hydrochloras	1-120 to 1-20 „
„ Salicylas	1-120 to 1-20 „
Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum	1-32 to 1-8 „
„ Nitrico-Oxidum	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
„ Oxidum Rubrum	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 „
„ Perchloridi Liquor	30 to 120 minims.
„ Perchloridum... ..	1-16 to 1-8 grain.
„ Subchloridum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains.
Hydrargyrum cum Creta... ..	3 to 8 „
Hydrate of Butyl-Chloral... ..	2 to 15 „
„ Chloral	5 to 30 „
Iodoform	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 „
Ipecacuanha (expectorant)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 „
„ (emetic)	15 to 30 „
Jalapa	10 to 30 „
Jalapæ Resina	2 to 5 „
Liquor Ammoniaë	10 to 20 minims
„ Fortior	3 to 6 „
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis	2 to 6 drachms.
„ Ammon. Acet. Fortior	25 to 75 minims.
„ Ammonii Citratis... ..	2 to 6 drachms.
„ „ Fortior	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Arsenicalis	2 to 8 minims.
„ Arsenici Hydrochloricus... ..	2 to 8 „
„ Arsen. et Hyd. Iodidi	5 to 15 „
„ Atropin. Sulph.	1 to 4 „
„ Bism. et Amin. Cit.	30 to 60 „
„ Calcii Chloridi	15 to 50 „
„ Calcis	1 to 4 ounces
„ „ Saccharatus	15 to 60 minims
„ Chlorig	10 to 20 „
„ Cocainæ Hydrochloratis... ..	2 to 10 „

Liquor Ferri Acetatis	...	...	5 to 30 minims.
" "	Fortior	...	1 to 8 "
" "	Dialysatus	...	10 to 30 "
" "	Perchloridi	...	10 to 30 "
" "	Fortior	...	2 to 8 "
" "	Pernitratis	...	10 to 40 "
" "	Hydrargyri Perchloridi	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
" "	Iodi	...	5 to 30 minims.
" "	Magnesiæ Carbonatis	...	1 to 2 ounces.
" "	Morphinæ Acetatis	...	10 to 60 minims.
" "	Bimeconatis	...	5 to 40 "
" "	Hydrochlor	...	10 to 60 "
" "	Sulphatis	...	10 to 60 "
" "	Nitroglycerini	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
" "	Potassæ	...	15 to 60 "
" "	Potassii Permanganatis	...	2 to 4 drachms.
" "	Sodæ	...	10 to 30 minims.
" "	Chlorinatæ	...	10 to 20 "
" "	Sodii Arseniatis	...	5 to 10 "
" "	Strych. Hydrochlor.	...	4 to 10 "
" "	Trinitrini	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
Liquorice, Compound Powder of			10 to 60 grains.
Lithii Carbonas	...	...	3 to 6 "
" Citras	...	...	5 to 10 "
Lupulin	...	...	2 to 5 "
Magnesia Levis	...	...	10 to 60 "
" Ponderosa	...	...	10 to 60 "
Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis	...	...	10 to 60 "
" Ponderosa	...	...	10 to 60 "
" Sulphas	...	...	1 to 4 drachms.
Manna	...	...	1 dram to 1 ounce.
Mastiche	...	...	1 to 20 grains.
Menthol	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
Mistura Creasoti	...	...	1 to 2 ounces.
" Cretæ	...	...	1 to 2 "
" Ferri Aromatica	...	...	1 to 2 "
" Ferri Composita	...	...	1 to 2 "
" Guaiaci	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
" Scammonii	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
" Sennæ Composita	...	...	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Morphina	...	...	1-10 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Morphinæ Acetas	...	...	1-8 to $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Hydrochloras	...	...	1-8 to $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Morphinæ Sulphas	...	...	1-8 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Moschus	...	...	$\frac{5}{8}$ to 10 "
Myrrh	...	...	10 to 20 "
Nux Vomica	...	...	1 to 5 "
Oleum Copaibæ	...	...	5 to 20 minims.
" Crotonis	...	...	1-3 to 1 "
" Eucalypti	...	...	1 to 5 "
" Juniperi	...	...	3 to 5 "
" Menthæ Piperitæ	...	...	2 to 5 "
" Menthæ Viridis	...	...	2 to 5 "
" Morrhuæ	...	...	1 to 8 drachms.
" Phosphoratum	...	...	1 to 4 minims.
" Ricini	...	...	1 to 8 drachms.
" Sabinæ	...	...	1 to 4 minims.
" Santali	...	...	10 to 30 "
" Terebinthinæ	...	...	10 minims to 4 drachms

Opium	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Oxymel	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 drachms.
„ Scillæ	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
Paraldehydum	...	...	...	...	30 to 90 minims.
Pepsin (Fairchild)	...	...	...	...	2 to 5 grains.
Phenacetinum	...	...	...	...	5 to 10 „
Phenazonum	...	...	...	...	3 to 20 „
Phenol Absolute	...	...	...	...	1 to 3 „
Physostigmatis Semen	...	...	...	...	1 to 4 „
Physostigmina	...	...	...	...	1-100 to 1-50 grain.
Picrotoxinum	...	...	...	...	1-100 to 1-30 „
Pilocarpinæ Nitras...	...	...	...	...	1-20 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Pix Liquida	...	...	...	...	2 to 10 grains.
Plumbi Acetas	...	...	...	...	1 to 4 „
Podophylli Resina	...	...	...	...	1-30 to 1 grain.
Potassæ Sulphurata	...	...	...	...	2 to 8 grains.
Potassii Acetas	...	...	...	...	10 to 60 „
„ Bicarbonas...	...	...	...	...	10 to 60 „
„ Bromidum	...	...	...	...	5 to 30 „
„ Carbonas	...	...	...	...	10 to 30 „
„ Chloras	...	...	...	...	10 to 30 „
„ Citras	...	...	...	...	20 to 60 „
„ Cyanidum	...	...	...	...	1-12 to $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Iodidum	...	...	...	...	2 to 20 „
„ Nitras	...	...	...	...	5 to 30 „
„ Permanganas	...	...	...	...	1 to 5 „
„ Sulphas	...	...	...	...	15 to 60 „
„ Tartras	...	...	...	...	1 to 8 drachms.
„ Tartras Acida	...	...	...	...	20 to 60 or 240 grains.
Pulvis Antimonialis	...	...	...	...	3 to 5 grains.
„ Catechu Comp.	...	...	...	...	20 to 40 „
„ Cinnamomi Comp.	...	...	...	...	3 to 10 „
„ Cretæ Aromat.	...	...	...	...	10 to 60 „
„ Cretæ Arom. cum Opio	...	...	...	...	10 to 40 „
„ Elaterini Comp.	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 „
„ Glycyrrhizæ Comp.	...	...	...	...	30 to 60 „
„ Ipecac. Comp.	...	...	...	...	5 to 15 „
„ Jalapæ Comp.	...	...	...	...	20 to 60 „
„ Kino Comp.	...	...	...	...	5 to 20 „
„ Opii Comp.	...	...	...	...	2 to 5 „
„ Rhei Comp.	...	...	...	...	20 to 60 „
„ Scammonii Comp.	...	...	...	...	10 to 20 „
„ Tragacanthæ Comp.	...	...	...	...	20 to 60 „
Quinina	...	...	...	...	1 to 4 „
Quininæ Hydrochloras	...	...	...	...	1 to 10 „
„ Sulphas	...	...	...	...	1 to 10 „
Quinine Sulphate	...	...	...	...	1 to 5 „
Resina Podophylli	...	...	...	...	(frequently) 1-30 to 1-15 grain.
„	...	...	...	...	(single dose) $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
Rhei Radix	...	...	...	...	2 to 20 grains.
Saccharin	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 „
Salicinum	...	...	...	...	3 to 30 „
Salol	...	...	...	...	4 to 30 „
Santonica	...	...	...	...	10 to 60 „
Santoninum	...	...	...	...	2 to 6 „
Scammonia Resina	...	...	...	...	3 to 8 „
Scammonium	...	...	...	...	5 to 10 „
Senna	...	...	...	...	10 to 30 „
Silver, Nitrate	...	...	...	...	1-6 to 1-3 grain.

Silver, Oxide	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Soda Tartarata	...	...	...	2 to 4 drachms.
Sodii Arsenias	...	...	...	1-16 to 1-8 grain.
„ Benzoas	...	...	...	10 to 30 grains.
„ Bicarbonas	...	...	...	10 to 60 „
„ Bromidum	...	...	...	10 to 30 „
„ Hypophosphis	...	...	...	1 to 10 „
„ Iodidum	...	...	...	3 to 10 „
„ Nitras	...	...	...	5 to 30 „
„ Nitris	...	...	...	2 to 5 „
„ Phosphas	...	...	...	20 grains to 1 ounce
„ Salicylas	...	...	...	10 to 30 grains.
„ Sulphas	...	...	...	2 to 8 drachms.
„ Sulphis	...	...	...	5 to 20 grains.
„ Sulphocarbolas	...	...	...	10 to 15 „
„ Tauro-cholas	...	...	...	2 to 6 „
„ Valerianas	...	...	...	1 to 5 „
Spiritus Ætheris	...	...	...	30 to 90 minims.
„ „ Comp.	...	...	...	30 to 90 „
„ „ Nitrosi	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
„ Ammonæ Aromat.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 „
„ „ Foetidus	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 „
„ Armoraciæ Comp.	...	...	...	1 to 2 „
„ Cajuputi	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.
„ Camphoræ	...	...	...	10 to 30 minims.
„ Chloroformi	...	...	...	5 to 60 „
„ Cinnamomi	...	...	...	30 to 60 „
„ Juniperi	...	...	...	30 to 60 „
„ Lavandulæ	...	...	...	30 to 60 „
„ Menthæ Piperitæ	...	...	...	30 to 60 „
„ Myristicæ	...	...	...	30 to 60 „
Strychnina	...	...	...	1-30 to 1-12 grain.
Succus Belladonna	...	...	...	2 to 15 minims.
„ Conii	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
„ Hyoscyami	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 „
„ Scoparii	...	...	...	1 to 2 „
„ Taraxaci	...	...	...	1 to 2 „
Sulphonal	...	...	...	15 to 40 grains.
Sulphur Præcip.	...	...	...	20 to 60 „
„ Sublimat.	...	...	...	20 to 60 „
Syrupus Chloral	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
„ Ferri Phosphatis	...	...	...	1 „
„ „ Subchloridi	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 „
„ Papaveris	...	...	...	1 „
„ Rhei	...	...	...	1 to 4 „
„ Scillæ	...	...	...	30 to 60 minims.
„ Sennæ	...	...	...	1 to 4 drachms.
Thymol	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Tinctura Aconiti	...	...	...	5 to 15 minims, or 1 minim often.
„ Actææ	...	...	...	15 to 60 minims.
„ Aloes	...	...	...	1 to 2 drachms.
„ Arnicæ	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 „
„ Asafœtidæ	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 „
„ Aurantii	...	...	...	1 to 2 „
„ „ Recentis	...	...	...	1 to 2 „
„ Belladonnæ	...	...	...	5 to 20 minims.
„ Benzoici Comp.	...	...	...	30 to 60 „
„ Buchu	...	...	...	1 to 2 drachms.

Tinctura	Calumbæ	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
"	Camphoræ Comp.	...	...	15 to 60 minims.
"	Cannabis Indicæ	...	...	5 to 20 "
"	Cantharidis	...	...	5 to 20 "
"	Capsici	...	...	3 to 20 "
"	Cardam. Comp.	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
"	Cascarillæ	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 "
"	Catechu	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
"	Chirata	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
"	Chlorof. Comp.	...	...	5 to 60 minims.
"	" et Morph.	...	...	5 to 10 "
"	Cimicifugæ	...	...	15 to 60 "
"	Cinchonæ Comp.	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
"	" (Rubræ)	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
"	Cinnamomi	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
"	Colchici Seminum	...	...	10 to 30 minims.
"	Conii	...	...	20 to 60 "
"	Cubebæ	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
"	Digitalis	...	...	10 to 30 minims.
"	Ergotæ	...	...	15 to 60 "
"	Ferri Acetatis	...	...	5 to 30 "
"	" Perchloridi	...	...	10 to 30 "
"	Gallæ	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
"	Gelsemii	...	...	5 to 20 minims.
"	Gentianæ Comp.	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
"	Guaiaci Ammon.	...	...	30 to 60 minims.
"	Hamamelidis	...	...	5 to 60 "
"	Hydrastis	...	...	20 to 60 "
"	Hyoscyami	...	...	30 to 60 "
"	Iodi	...	...	5 to 20 "
"	Jaborandi, 1 in 4	...	...	30 to 60 "
"	Jalapæ	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Kino	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Krameriz	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Laricis	...	...	20 to 30 "
"	Lavandulæ Comp.	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Limonis	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Lobeliæ	...	...	10 to 30 "
"	" Ætherea	...	...	10 to 30 "
"	Lupuli	...	...	30 to 60 "
"	Myrrhæ	...	...	30 to 60 "
"	Nucis Vomica	...	...	5 to 20 "
"	Opii	...	...	10 to 30 "
"	" Ammoniata	...	...	30 to 60 "
"	Podophylli	...	...	15 to 60 "
"	Quassia	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Quininæ	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	" Ammon.	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Rhei	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Sabinæ	...	...	20 to 60 "
"	Scillæ	...	...	10 to 30 "
"	Senegæ	...	...	30 to 120 "
"	Sennæ	...	...	1 to 4 drachms.
"	Serpentariæ	...	...	30 to 120 minims.
"	Stramonii	...	...	10 to 30 "
"	Strophanthi	...	...	2 to 10 "
"	Sumbul	...	...	10 to 30 "
"	Tolutana	...	...	20 to 40 "
"	Valerianæ	...	...	30 to 120 "

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammon.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
" Veratri Viridis	...	...	...	5 to 20 minims.
" Zingiberis	...	...	...	15 to 60 "
" " Fortior	...	...	...	5 to 20 "
Vinum Aloes	...	...	...	1 to 2 drachms.
" Antimoniale	...	...	...	5 to 60 minims.
" Colchici	...	...	...	10 to 30 "
" Ipecacuanhæ (expect.)	...	...	...	5 to 40 "
" " (emetic)	...	...	...	3 to 6 drachms.
" Opii	...	...	...	10 to 40 minims.
" Rhei	...	...	...	1 to 2 drachms.
Zinci Acetas	...	...	...	1 to 2 grains.
" Chloridum	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
" Oxidum	...	...	...	2 to 10 grains.
" Sulphas (tonic)	1 to 3 "
" " (emetic)	10 to 30 "
" Valerianas	1 to 3 "
Zingiber	5 to 15 "

ANTIDOTE TABLE.

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The following table has been compiled specially for this issue of the A B C Medical Diary and Visiting List, and is, we believe, the most complete table of its class yet published. Most of the alkaloidal and re-agents are now to be had in the form of "Tabloids," and will be found included in the B. W. & Co. Antidote Case. [See B. W. & Co.'s Price List].

Poisons.	Antidotes.
ACIDS.	
Acetic.	See Oxalic Acid.
CARBOLIC.	1, Syphon. 2, SODA SULPH. 3, ETHER. 4, Warmth. 5, Coffee. 6, Catheter. 7, Olive Oil.
Creasote.	
HYDRO-CYANIC.	1, Syphon. 2, PERSALTS OF IRON, then Potash Bicarb. "Tabloids." 3, Artificial Respiration. 4, Ammon. Fort. 5, Flipping.
Prussic Acid.	
Potass, & other Cyanides.	
Bitter Essence	
Almonds.	
Cherry Laurel Water.	1, SODA "TABLOIDS." 2, Syphon, with caution. 3, Milk and Egg, or Oil. 4, Brandy (Hypod.) Morphine, (Hypod.)
HYDROCHLOR.	
NITRIC.	
OXALIC.	
Pyrogallic.	1, Chalk or Charcoal in Milk or Water. 2, Emetics. Much Milk. 3, Enemata Beef Tea and Brandy. 4, Morphine.
SULPHURIC.	
Tartaric.	1 SODA "TABLOIDS." in weak solution. 2, Milk and Egg or Oil. 3, Brandy. 4, Hypod. Morphine (avoid Syphon). See Oxalic Acid
CAUSTIC ALKALIES.	
Caustic Potash.	1, Citric Acid or Vinegar. 2, Milk and Oil. 3, Diluents. 4, Brandy, Opium.
Soda.	
Ammon.	
Lime.	
Chlorinated Lime.	1, Syphon. 2, Desiccated Albumen. 3, Olive Oil and Milk. 4, MORPHINE. Brandy.

Poisons.

Antidotes.

ALKALOIDS AND ALKALOIDAL BODIES.

ACONITINE.	1, Syphon. 2, Brandy. 3, STRYCHNINE, (Hypoderm.) 4, Atropine. 5, Digitalin.
Anemonine. } Apomorphine. }	1, Charcoal. 2, Syphon. 3, Ether 4, STRYCHNINE. 5, Caffeine Warmth, Artificial Respiration.
Atropine.	1, Syphon. 2, PILOCARPINE. 3, Caffeine. 4, Physostigmine. 5. Artificial Respiration.
Brucine. } Cannabine. }	1, Charcoal. 2, Syphon. 3, Chloral per rectum. 4, Amyl Nitrite, 5, Artificial Respiration.
COCAINE.	1, Charcoal. 2, Syphon. 3, Atropine. 4, Artificial Respiration. 5, Brandy. 6, Warmth.
Daturine.	See Atropine.
Conine.	1, Charcoal. 2, Syphon. 3, Ether. 4, STRYCHNINE. 5, Coffee.
Duboisine.	1, ESERINE. 2, Charcoal or Tannin. 3, Syphon.
Elaterin.	1, Syphon, with 2, Milk and Oil. 3, Rectal Oily Injections. 4, Morphine repeated. 5, Restoratives.
Eserine. (Physostigmine).	1, Atropine. 2, Tannin. 3, Syphon. 4, Strychnine.
Gelsemine.	1, Charcoal. 2, Syphon. 3, Strychnine. 4, Coffee.
Homatropine. } Hyoscine. }	See Atropine.
Jalapine.	See Podophyllin.
MORPHINE.	See Opium.
Pilocarpine,	1, ATROPINE. 2, Ether. 3, Caffeine. 4, Warmth. 5, Morphine.
STRYCHNINE. } Nux. Vomica. }	1, APOMORPHINE, or Syphon (with caution) where possible. 2, Chloral or Chloroform. 3, Amyl Nitrite. 4, Infuse. Tabaci. 5, Physostigmine.
FUNGI, (Muscarine)	1, Zinc Sulph, "Tabloids" as emetic. 2, ATROPIN Hypoderm, 3, Ol Ricini. 4, Coffee or Milk and Olive Oil.

AMYL, ETHYL, AND METHYL COMPOUNDS.

Alcohol. Ether. } Aldehyde. }	1, Syphon. 2 Caffein Hypoderm. 3, Strychnine. 4, Magnetism. 5, Hot Coffee. 6, Catheter.
Butyl Chloral. } Paraldehyde. }	
Ethidene. }	
Amyl Hydride. } Amyl Chloride. }	See Chloroform.
AMYL NITRITE.	1, Fresh Air. 2, Digitalin (repeated). 3, Artificial Respiration. 4, Fanning. 5, Ammon. Fort. 6, Strychnine.

Poisons.	Antidotes.
Amylene.	See Chloroform.
Amylene Hydrate.	See Chloral.
Ethyl Bromide. } Ethyl Chloride. } Ethyl Nitrite. }	1, Open Air. 2, Artificial Respiration. 3, Digitalin. 4, Ammon. Vapour. 5, Caffeine. 6, Strychnine.

GASEOUS POISONS.

Benzene Vapor. } Charcoal Fumes. } Comprsd. Air }	1, Open Air. 2, Artificial Respiration. 3, Caffeine. 4, Brandy, Egg. 5, Elevate Jaw. 6, Punkah.
Chlorine.	As above with Moist Air and Demul- cents. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. (Laboratory antidote.)
Coal Gas. (Carburetted Hydrogen). Ethylene; Ole- fiant Gas. (Heavy Carb. Hydrogen). Marsh Gas : Methyl Hydride. (Light Car- buretted Hydrogen). Chloroform.	1, Open Air. 2, Artificial Respiration, 3, Cold Affusion. 4, Ammon. Vap. 5, STRYCHNINE. 6, Hot Coffee.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Alkaline Sulp- hides. }	1, Remove clothing from chest. 2, Draw forward Jaw. 3, Artificial Respira- tion. 4, Amyl Nitrite. 5, Digitalin. 6, STRYCHNINE. 7, Inversion. 8, Fresh Air, Fanning and Flicking.
	1, Open Air or Chalk (or Sol. Sodæ Chlorinatæ). 2, Milk. 3, Demul- cents.

METALLIC SALTS.

Antimony Tart. (Tartar Emetic). Antimony Chloride (Butter of An- timony) Arsenic. Arsenic Fumes. Arsenate of Sodium. Fowler's Solution. Barium, Salts of	1, Syphon. 2, TANNIN. 3, Brandy or Ether. 4, Strychnine. 5, Digitalin. 6, Warmth. 1, Syphon. 2, Magnesia. 3, Soda Bicarb. "Tabloids."
	1, Syphon. 2, DIALYSED IRON, or Pre- cipitated Hydrate. 3, Milk and Olive Oil. 4, Morphine. 5, Strong Barley Water.
	1, Soda Sulph and Water. 2, Zinc Sulph. 3, Caffeine.
Copper Salts. Verdigris.	1, Milk and Eggs ad lib. 2, Syphon. 3, Milk. 4, Morphine. 5, Demul- cents.

Poisons.	Antidotes.
Lead Salts.	1, ZINC. SULPH. 2, SODA SULPH. or Mag. Sulph. 3, Brandy. 4, Warmth. 5, Dilute Sulphuric Acid (Repeated).
Mercury Perchloride. (Corrosive Sublimate). Ammoniated Mercury. (White Precipitate). Mercuric Oxide, Red. Mercuric Sulph. (Battery Salts.) Cinnabar. (Vermilion). Silver Nitrate.	1, White of Egg. Milk. Demulcents. 2, Brandy (Hypodermically.) 3, Morphine. 4, Milk.
Iodine. and Iodates	1, Syphon with salt and water. 2, Egg and Milk. 3, Hot Coffee. 4, Morphine. 5, Egg Flip.
PHOSPHORUS. Rat Paste. Match Fumes.	1, Salt. 2, Albumen and Milk. 3, Syphon, or Zinc Tabloids. 4, Milk. 5, Egg and Milk. 2, Syphon. 3, Starch. 4, Soda and Milk. 5, Demulcents.
Potassium Iodide. (In bulk.)	1, Chalk and Starch with Ammon. Carb. 2, Syphon. 3, French Oil of Turpentine. 4, Milk, Caffeine. Ammon. Vap. and Open Air.
Zinc Chloride.	1, Starch, Milk, and Lead Acetate (gr. 2), repeated. 2, Zinc Sulph. 3, Demulcents and Emetics.
Zinc Sulphate.	1, Milk and Eggs, or Desiccated Albumen. 2, Apomorphine. 3, Demulcents. 4, Caffeine.
	1, Soda and Milk. 2, Tannin. 3, Syphon. 4, Brandy. 5, Artificial Respiration. 6, Warmth.

ORGANIC AND MISCELLANEOUS POISONS.

Aconite. (Neuraline).	1, Syphon. 2, Brandy. 3, STRYCHNINE. 4, Atropine. 5, Digitalin. See Aconitine.
Belladonna. (See Atropine)	1, Syphon. 2, PILOCARPINE. 3, CAFFEINE. 4, Physostigmine. 5, Artificial Respiration. 6, Small doses of Morphine and Tartar Emetic.
Benzene (Liquid).	1, Wash Stomach. 2, Ether. 3, Artificial Respiration. 4, Caffeine. 5, Ammon. Vapor. 6, Keep Lights away from mouth.
Cannabis Indica. Cantharides. (Blistering Fly). Liq. Epispasticus.	1, Syphon. 2, STRYCHNINE. 3, Caffeine.
Convallaria Majalis	1, Syphon, Milk and Desiccated Albumen. 2, Physostigmine Hypod. 3, Ol Ricini with Opium. 4, Milk. 5, Morphine. 6, Carron Oil.
	1, Apomorphine. 2, Tannin. 3, Ether. 4, Keep supine. 5, Warmth. 6, Caffeine.

Poisons.	Antidotes.
Croton Oil.	1. Prompt Emetic of thin Gruel and Mustard. 2, Syphon with Milk and Oil. 3, Rectal Oily Injections. 4, Morphine repeated. 5, Restoratives.
Digitalis.	See Convallaria.
Elaterin.	See Podophyllin.
Euonymin.	See Podophyllin.
Erythrophleum.	See Anemonine.
Glonoin (<i>Nitro-Glycerine</i> .)	1, Syphon. 2, Atropine. 3, Strong Coffee. 4, Artificial Respiration. 5, Warmth.
Nitrites.	1, Apomorphine. 2, Ammonia Vapour. 3, Artificial Respiration.
Pennyroyal.	See Eserine (Physostigmine).
Physostigma Faba	1, Apomorphine or Syphon. 2, Ol Olivæ and Ol Ricini. 3, Brandy or Ether. 4, Restoratives. 5, Quinine.
Ptomaines.	1, Apomorphine. 2, Morphine repeated. 3, Ol Olivæ. 4, Opiate Stupes.
(<i>Putrefying Foods</i>).	1, Tannin. 2, Apomorphine. 3, Morphine.
Podophyllin.	See Convallaria.
Savin.	
Strophanthus.	

OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Opium and Belladonna (in combination).	1, Syphon. 2, Hot Coffee. 3, Amyl Nitrite. 4, Strychnine. 5, Physostigmine. 6, Warmth.
Opium and Chloral (in combination).	1, Apomorphine. 2, Sal. Ammoniac or Liq. Ammon. Fort. 3, Atropine. 4, Strychnine. 5, Caffeine.
Opium and Morphia.	1, Syphon. 2, Hot Coffee. 3, <i>Forced Exertion</i> . 4, Artificial Respiration. 5, Rectal Injections. 6, Apomorphine. 7, Ammonia. 8, Caffeine. 9, Interrupted Current to Limbs. 10, Catheter. 11, Warmth.
Chlorodyne.	
Dover's Powder.	
Nepenthe.	
Paregoric.	
Battley's Solutn.	
Poppies.	

SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Acetanilide (<i>Antifebrin</i>).	1. Brandy. 2. Ether or Coffee. 3. Warmth. 4, Strychnine.
Antipyrin.	
Chloral.	1, Syphon. 2, Warmth. 3, Hot Coffee per rectum. 4, Flipping. 5, Strychnine. 6, Digitalin. 7, Artificial Respiration. 8, Ammon. Vapour.
Tetronal, &c.	
Trional.	See Phenal.
Chloralamid.	1, Zinc Tabloids. 2, Coffee. 3, Strychnine. 4, Artificial Respiration or forced exertion.
Chloralose.	
Exalgine.	
Hypnal.	

Poisons.	Antidotes.
Iodopyrin.	1, Starch and Mill. 2, Apomorphine.
Pental.	3, More of No. 1.
Phenacetin.	See Chloroform.
Thymacetin.	See Antipyrine.
Phenazone.	1, Zinc Tabloids. 2, Coffee. 3, Artificial Respiration. 4, Warmth.
Somnal.	See Antipyrine.
Sulphonal.	See Chloral.
	1, Syphon. 2, Hot Coffee. 3, Forced Exertion. 4, Artificial Respiration.

POISON UNKNOWN.

POISON UNKNOWN.	1, Chalk and Desiccated Albumen, or Egg. Oil and Milk. 2, Syphon. 3, Brandy or Ether. 4, Artificial Respiration. 5, Restoratives.
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OBSTETRICAL TABLE.

Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Oct.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Sept.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Dec.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5		
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Jan.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Feb.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Mar.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
May	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
June	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Sept.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Jan.																																
Feb.																																
March																																
April											</																					

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY OF DRUGS IN FREQUENT USE.

	Cold Water.	Boiling Water.	Rectified Spirit.
	One part in	One part in	One part in
Acid, Arsenious	100	20	500
.. Benzoic	390	12	2½
.. Boric	25	3	18
.. Carbolic	13	.....	6 in 1
.. Gallic	100	3	8
.. Salicylic	550	9	3½
.. Tannic	2 in 1	2 in 1	5 in 3
Alum	11	3 in 1	Insol.
Ammon. Benzoas	5	.....	22
.. Bromid	1½	1½	15
.. Carb	4	.....	200
.. Chlorid	3	3	55
Borax	22	2 in 1	Insol.
Butyl Chloral Hydras ...	44	.....	5 in 3
Chloral Hydras	4 in 1	.....	5 in 1
Cupri Sulphas	3	2 in 1	Insol.
Ferri Sulphas	1½	1	Insol.
Hydrang. Perchlor	19	.....	5
Lithii Carb.	150	35	Insol.
.. Citras	2	.....	Insol.
Magnes. Sulph.	7 in 10	7 in 10	Insol.
Potass Acetas	2 in 1	2 in 1	2
.. Bicarb	3	.....	Insol.
.. Bromid	10 in 17	1	95
.. Chloras	16	2	1700
.. Nitras ..	4	2½ in 1	slightly
.. Permang	18	3	.....
Quin. Hydrochlor	34	1	1
.. Salicyl	630	1	24
.. Sulphas	600	25	65
Salicinum	28	1	60
Sodii Acetas	1	1	30
.. Benzoas ..	2	.....	25
.. Bicarb	12	.....	Insol.
.. Hypophosphis	16 in 10	.....	Insol.
.. Nitris	5 in 6	.....	50
.. Phosph.	6	Melts	Insol.
.. Salicyl	1	.....	5
.. Sulph.	3	10 in 4½	Insol.
.. Sulphocarb.	6	.....	150
Zinci Acetas	10 in 25	4 in 1	40
.. Sulph.	10 in 7	.....	Insol.
.. Sulphocarb.	2	3 in 1	2½

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

The almost universal use of the metric system in foreign medical literature, and the difficulty of readily converting the metrical weights and measures into their equivalent grains and minims, makes it highly desirable to have a table of equivalents for ready reference; the following will we hope be of service in this connection:—

Grain Avoirdupois.	Gramme Equivalent.	Grain Avoirdupois.	Gramme Equivalent.
1-500 grain...	0·000129 grm.	1 gr.	0·064798 grm.
1-180 gr.	0·000354 grm.	2 grs.	0·129596 grm.
1-150 gr.	0·000432 grm.	3 grs.	0·194394 grm.
1-120 gr.	0·000540 grm.	4 grs.	0·259192 grm.
1-100 gr.	0·000647 grm.	5 grs.	0·324 grm.
1-64 gr.	0·001013 grm.	15 grs.	0·972 grm.
1-50 gr.	0·001296 grm.	30 grs.	1·944 grms.
1-40 gr.	0·001620 grm.	60 grs.	3·888 grms.
1-32 gr.	0·002025 grm.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	3·544 grms.
1-25 gr.	0·002592 grm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	14·175 grms.
1-10 gr.	0·006479 grm.	1 oz.	28·350 grms.
1-8 gr.	0·00810 grm.	2 ozs.	56·699 grms.
1-6 gr.	0·01080 grm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	113·398 grms.
1-5 gr.	0·01296 grm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	226·796 grms.
1-4 gr.	0·01620 grm.	1 lb.	453·592 grms.
1-3 gr.	0·021599 grm.	2 lbs.	907·185 grms.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0·03240 grm.		

Gramme.	Grain Avoirdupois.
1 milligramme } (0·001 grm.) }	... .. 0·015 gr.
1 centigramme ... ..	... .. 0·154 gr.
1 decigramme ... ..	... .. 1·543 gr.
*1 gramme ... ..	... .. 15·4324 grs.
5 grams. ... ..	... .. 77·20 grs.
10 grms. (1 decagramme) ... ..	... .. 154·324 grs.
25 grms.... ..	... .. 385·81 grs.
50 grms.... ..	1 oz. 334·10 grs.
100 grms. (1 hectogramme)	3 ozs. 230·7 grs.
200 grms.... ..	7 ozs. 24· grs.
250 grms.... ..	8 ozs. 358· grs.
500 grms.... ..	1 lb. 1 oz. 279· grs.
1000 grms. (1 kilogr. or Kilo)	2 lbs. 3 ozs. 120· grs.

* One gramme is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water, at its greatest density, namely, at the temperature of 4 degrees Centigrade, or 39·2 degrees Fahrenheit. Practically for all ordinary purposes 4 cubic centimetres may be taken as one fluid drachm—one fluid ounce being equal to about 30 grammes or centimetres.

It may be well to point out that for dispensing purposes liquids, on the Continent, are always weighed, not measured.

THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS.

Coincident degrees of Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Réaumur:

Fahren- heit.	Centi- grade.	Réau- mur.	Fahren- heit.	Centi- grade.	Réau- mur.
212 <i>B.</i>	100	80	77	25	20
203	95	76	76 <i>S.</i>	24	19
194	90	72	68	20	16
185	85	68	59	15	12
176	80	64	55 <i>T.</i>	13	10
167	75	60	50	10	8
158	70	56	41	5	4
149	65	52	32 <i>Fr.</i>	0	0
140	60	48	23	-5	-4
131	55	44	14	-10	-8
122	50	40	5	-15	-12
113	45	36	-4	-20	-16
112 <i>F.</i>	45	36	-13	-23	-20
104	40	32	-22	-30	-24
98 <i>Bl.</i>	37	29	-31	-35	-28
95	35	28	-40	-40	-32
86	30	24	-49	-45	-36

B. Boiling; *Bl.* Blood; *F.* Fever; *S.* Summer;
T. Temperate; *Fr.* Freezing.

To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade deduct 32, multiply the remainder by 5, and divide by 9; into Réaumur, deduct 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9. Centigrade or Réaumur may be converted into Fahrenheit by reversing the operation.

NORMAL WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT IN CHILDREN.

The following Table shows the Normal Weight for Height in Children from Birth to Twelve Years of Age.

Age	Stature	Mean Weight	Age	Stature	Mean Weight
	ft. in.	st. lb.		ft. in.	st. lb.
Birth	1 8	0 8*	6 Years..	3 10	3 7
6 Months	2 0½	1 2	7 " ...	4 0	3 10½
1 Year ...	2 5	1 10	8 " ...	4 2	4 0½
18 Months	2 8½	2 0	9 " ...	4 4	4 6
2 Years...	3 0	2 4	10 " ...	4 6	4 12
3 " ...	3 4	2 8½	11 " ...	4 8	5 4
4 " ...	3 6	2 13	12 " ...	4 10	5 10
5 " ...	3 8	3 3			

* Of Children born at full term of 40 weeks.

N.B.—A steady fall in weight always precedes tuberculosis.—*Tanner's Index of Diseases, 4th Edition.*

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF DROPS.

(Compiled from "Remington's Pharmacy," 3rd Edition.)

Name.	Drops in 60 minims.	Weight of 60 minims in	
		Grains.	Grammes
Acetum Scillæ.....	68	57	3.69
Acid Aceticum.....	108	58	3.75
.. Dilut.	68	55	3.56
.. Hydrochloricum	70	65	4.21
.. Hydrocyanicum	60	54	3.49
.. Nitricum	102	77	4.98
.. Sulphuricum	128	101	6.54
.. Sulphurosum.....	59	55	3.56
Aqua	60	55	3.56
.. Destillata	60	53.5	3.46
Chloroformum	250	80	5.18
Copaiba.....	110	51	3.30
Creasotum	122	56.5	3.66
Glycerinum	67	68	4.40
Hydrargyrum	150	760	49.24
Liq. Ammon. Acet.	75	56	3.62
.. Potassæ	62	58	3.75
Oleum Amygd. Amaræ.....	115	55	3.56
.. Express	108	48.5	3.14
.. Anisi.....	119	54	3.49
.. Bergamot.....	130	46	2.98
.. Carui	132	50	3.24
.. Caryophylli.....	130	57	3.69
.. Cinnamon	126	53.5	3.46
.. Cubebæ	125	51	3.30
.. Foeniculi	125	53	3.43
.. Gaultheriæ	125	62	4.01
.. Juniperi	148	49	3.17
.. Lavand.	138	52	3.36
.. Limonis	129	47	3.04
.. Menth. Pip.	129	50	3.24
.. Rosmarini	143	50	3.24
.. Terebinth.	136	45.5	2.94
.. Tiglii	104	50	3.24
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi	146	47	3.04
.. Ammon. Arom.	142	48	3.11
.. Camphoræ	143	47	3.04
.. Chloroformi	150	48	3.11
.. Menth. Pip.....	142	47	3.04
Syrupus.....	65	72	4.66
.. Scillæ	75	74	4.79
Tinctura Aconiti.....	146	46	2.98
.. Belladonnæ.....	137	53	3.43
.. Digitalis	128	53	3.43
.. Nucis Vomiciæ	140	44	2.85
.. Opii	130	53	3.43
.. Verat. Virid	145	46	2.98
Vinum Opii	100	55	3.56

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Inland Letter Rates :—

Not exceeding—

1 oz. ... 1d.	6 ozs. ... 2½d.	12 ozs. ... 4d.
2 ozs. ... 1½d.	8 ozs. ... 3d.	14 ozs. ... 4½d.
4 ozs. ... 2d.	10 ozs. ... 3½d.	16 ozs. ... 5d.

and so on for greater weights at ½d. extra for every additional 2 ozs. No letter may exceed 18 in. long, 9 in. wide, or 6 in. deep.

Newspaper Rates.—For newspapers posted singly or in a packet, the postage is a halfpenny for every two ounces.

Book Post Rates.—Halfpenny for 2 ounces.

lb. oz. d.	lb. oz. d.	lb. oz. s. d.	lb. oz. s. d.
2 ... ½	1 6 ... 5½	2 10 ... 0 10½	3 14 ... 1 3½
4 ... 1	1 8 ... 6	2 12 ... 0 11	4 — ... 1 4
6 ... 1½	1 10 ... 6½	2 14 ... 0 11½	4 2 ... 1 4½
8 ... 2	1 12 ... 7	3 — ... 1 0	4 4 ... 1 5
10 ... 2½	1 14 ... 7½	3 2 ... 1 0½	4 6 ... 1 5½
12 ... 3	2 — ... 8	3 4 ... 1 1	4 8 ... 1 6
14 ... 3½	2 2 ... 8½	3 6 ... 1 1½	4 10 ... 1 6½
1 — ... 4	2 4 ... 9	3 8 ... 1 2	4 12 ... 1 7
1 2 ... 4½	2 6 ... 9½	3 10 ... 1 2½	4 14 ... 1 7½
1 4 ... 5	2 8 ... 10	3 12 ... 1 3	5 — ... 1 8

No Book Packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, 18 in. long, 9 in. wide, or 6 in. deep.

Registration.—The fee for registering an Inland Letter or Packet is 2d. over and above the ordinary postal rate. The packet *must* be enclosed in a strong cover, securely fastened, and if containing coin, it *must* be enclosed in a special Registered Letter envelope, sold at all post offices, and *must* be given to a Post Office official, and a receipt obtained for it.

Post Cards.—Post Cards are sold at the following rates :—Stout Cards, ¾d. each, 6d. for 10 ; or 5s. for 100. Thin Cards, ½d. each, 5½d. for 10 ; or 11s. for 240.

Parcel Rates.—The following are rates for parcel post.

Not exceeding 1 lb....	3d.	Not exceeding—
2 „ ...	4½d.	7 lbs. 1s. 0d.
3 „ ...	6d.	8 „ 1s. 1½d.
4 „ ...	7½d.	9 „ 1s. 3d.
5 „ ...	9d.	10 „ 1s. 4½d.
6 „ ...	10½d.	11 „ 1s. 6d.

11 lbs. is the limit allowed.

The limit of length is 3 ft. 6 in., and the maximum of length and girth is 6 ft., *i.e.*, a Parcel 3 ft. 6 in. long may measure 2 ft. 6 in. in girth round the thickest part.

Money Order Rates:—

Not exceeding £1 ...	...	...	...	...	2d.
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2 ...	£2	...	...	...	3d.
" £2	"	£4	...	...	4d.
" £4	"	£7	...	...	5d.
" £7	"	£10...	...	...	6d.

No single Money Order may be issued for a higher amount than £10.

Foreign Money Orders.—Foreign Money Orders are issued in the United Kingdom to most foreign countries at 6d. for sums under £2, 1s. under £5, 1s. 6d. under £7, and 2s. under £10.

Inland Postal Order Rates:—

1s. and 1s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...	1d.
2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	1d.
15s., 20s. ...	...	...	...	...	1½d.

Postal Orders are not payable at Post Offices abroad, except Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople.

Telegram Rates.—The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom is 6d. for the first 12 words and ¼d. for every additional word, the names and addresses of sender and receiver being counted. Names of places consisting of more than one word are charged for as one; London District initials are counted as one word, and Figures are counted as 5 to a word.

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

Legal Tender.—A Bank of England note or gold coin is a legal tender in England and Wales for a payment of any amount, but no person can be compelled to give change for a Bank Note. Silver is a legal tender for sums not exceeding two pounds, and bronze or copper coin for sums not exceeding one shilling.

Fire Insurances.—The cost of insurance against fire, for ordinary risks, is as follows:—Ordinary risks, *i.e.*, buildings of brick, or stone, covered with slates, tiles, or metals, built and used for residence, 1s. 6d. per cent. Household goods, plate, wearing apparel and personal effects, 1s. 6d. per cent.; or if inclusive of China, Glass, or Pictures, 2s. per cent. Hazardous risks, buildings of timber and brick, or not covered as above, thatched barns, outhouses, &c., 2s. 6d. to 3s. per cent. Stock-in-trade of bakers, chemists, grocers, stationers and some others, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per cent. The "days of grace" allowed by Fire Insurance Companies expire on Jan. 9, April 9, July 9, and Oct. 14.

Registration of Births.—By the Act 37 and 38 Vict. c. 28, the registration of births was made compulsory, the parents or other qualified informants being required to give personal information of a birth and to affect its registration *within forty-two days*; and any parent who fails to comply with the law in this respect is liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Should the Registrar be required by a

notice in writing to attend at the residence of the informant, or at the place of birth, he will be entitled to a fee of one shilling (except in the case of public institutions) for so doing.

Registration of Deaths.—Information of death should be given to the Registrar within 5 days after occurrence by the nearest relative present at the death or during the last illness, or should no relative be present, by the occupier of the house, or person who causes the body to be buried; penalty for default, 40s. The Registrar will require to see the doctor's certificate of death before registering, and the Registrar's certificate must be shown to the officiating clergyman at the interment.

Marriages may be either by licence after banns, or on production of the Superintendent-Registrar's certificate of notice given to him 21 days previously, and must take place between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. A licence may be procured for the whole of England and Wales at the Faculty Office in Knight Rider Street; also at the Bishop of London's Registry, 5, Dean's Court, Doctor's Commons, for the Diocese of London; the fees and duty amount to £2 2s. 6d., or for special licence about 30 guineas, which can only be obtained at the Faculty Office. One of the parties must make the application in person, and have been resident for 15 days in the parish mentioned in the licence. The licence is in force for 3 months only.

For a marriage after banns, the banns must be simultaneously published by the Clergymen of the respective parishes in which the parties reside, on three successive Sundays, and the marriage may then take place at any time within three months (from date of the first publication) in one of the Churches where the banns have been published. Marriages may take place in any Church or Chapel duly licensed for the purpose, or at the Registrar's Office of the district, upon certificates or licences issued by the Superintendent-Registrar upon personal application by one of the parties. Certificates are issued 21 days after notice has been given, the fees being 2s. to the Superintendent-Registrar, and 5s. to the Registrar. Persons may also be married without any religious ceremony at the Registrar's Office of the district in which one of the parties has lived for 21 days immediately preceding. The fees in this case are 10s. For these marriages at the Registrar's Office the Superintendent-Registrar may grant a licence, and the marriage may take place at the District Registry Office after a lapse of one day from the issuing of the licence; fees, £2 4s. 6d. to the Superintendent-Registrar, and 10s. to the Registrar, and 2s. 7d. for the certificate.

Wills.—A will must be written *in ink* and signed by the testator, in the presence of at least two witnesses, and if written on more than one sheet each sheet must be signed by testator and witnesses. The witnesses should not be parties in any way interested in the will; their attestation might be good, but they would be liable to forfeiture of the legacy. When about to sign the testator should take the will in his hand and say: "I acknowledge this to be my last will and testament, and request you to

witness it." Marriage after making a will renders it void. Persons under 21 cannot make a will. The following is a simple

FORM OF WILL.

This is the last will and testament of me, Edward Roberts, of Hill House, Leicester, in the County of Leicestershire. I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or be entitled to, unto.....absolutely, and I appoint.....executors of this my will, and I hereby revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Signed by the testator in the presence of us, who thereupon signed our names Edward Roberts. in his and each other's presence. Owen Fenn, of 11, High Street, Leeds. John Cook, of 45, Grey Street, Bath.

FEEES IN SPECIAL CASES.

(A)—**Accidents on the Public Way.**—A medical practitioner called upon by a Police Officer to attend a stranger in a state of insensibility may claim from the Police Authorities a fee of 3s. 6d. if the visit be paid between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., and 7s. 6d. if between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. Unqualified Assistants' services are not paid for. Police Constables taken suddenly ill, not being already under treatment, between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., are paid for by a Night Certificate. It is necessary to take the name of the Inspector on duty and obtain from him a *certificate of attendance*; the fees are then paid (on application) twice a year.

(B)—**In Police Courts.**—If prisoner is committed for trial, the Magistrate certifies to the Clerk of Arraignments that a fee is due for each day—10s. 6d. if witness lives within two miles of Police Court, 21s. if beyond two miles—and these fees are paid after the trial, at the Sessions or Old Bailey. When the prisoner is *not* committed for trial, the Surgeon should ask the Magistrate for a certificate of attendance (at the same rate), and these are payable daily (except Saturday) between 11 and 3 at Whitehall Place, on production of the certificate.

(C)—**In the Coroner's Court.**—If summoned under the Medical Witnesses Act, *Sch. A, 6 & 7 Will. IV., Cap. 89, on a Medical Summons*, the witness is entitled to a fee of One Guinea for his attendance to give evidence, and a further sum of One Guinea for performing a post mortem examination, provided such examination be ordered by the Coroner.

But if the summons is an ordinary summons it carries no fee with it, but the witness is nevertheless bound, under a penalty of £5, to attend. The chemical analysis and subsequent attendance at the inquest to report thereon is considered a part of the autopsy and included in the fee; nor is a chemist applied to by the medical witness for

assistance allowed to appear in evidence at the inquest, the latter being held responsible for the joint conclusions of the two.

(1)—At Sessions, Assizes, and in Criminal Courts—In the High Court of Parliament—In Ecclesiastical Courts—and in the Court of Chancery.—If at a Police Court or the Coroner's Court, the witness should be bound over to attend any subsequent Sessions or Assizes, or to give professional evidence in any of the above Courts, he is paid for such attendances, exclusively of all other fees, a sum per diem varying in different counties, but generally about One Guinea.

The following are the fees for extra Medical Services allowed by the Poor Law Board :—

Compound Fracture of Thigh.....	}	£	s.	d.
" " Leg				
Amputation of Leg, Arm, Foot, or Hand	}	5	0	0
Strangulated Hernia				
Simple Fracture of Thigh or Leg	}	3	0	0
" Dislocation of " "				
Amputation of Finger or Toe	}	2	0	0
Dislocation of Arm.....				
Fractures of Arm	}	1	0	0

The above rates include payment for the supply of all kinds of apparatus. Fractures of the Patella, Tarsus, Metatarsus, or Toes, of the Ribs, Clavicle, Scapula, Olecranon, Carpus, Metacarpus, Fingers, or Thumbs, are *not* allowed for; neither is any payment made for any other operation whatever, except in the case of Instrumental Midwifery, when a fee of £2 is allowed.

(E)—For Services under the Factory Act.—

Scale of Fees to Certifying Surgeons for investigating and Reporting Accidents, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

- 1.—For the examinations and report on any Accident which does not require the Surgeon to travel a greater distance than one mile—a Fee of Three Shillings.
- 2.—For the examinations and report on any Accident which may require the Surgeon to travel a greater distance than one mile, and not more than two miles—Four Shillings.
- 3.—For the examinations and report on any Accident which may require the Surgeon to travel a greater distance than two, and not more than three miles—Five Shillings.
- 4.—If an examination and report shall require a Surgeon to travel a greater distance than three miles, he shall be allowed a further sum of Sixpence for each half mile that such distance shall exceed three miles.
- 5.—In any intricate case, or when any peculiar circumstances shall arise, either in making the enquiry or framing the report, the Inspectors may recommend a higher Fee than those stated above, so that no Fee exceeding Ten Shillings be assigned for one Accident and provided the reason for recommending such higher Fee be stated by the Inspector.

Regulations under which Distances are to be calculated.

In the Letter to the Secretary of State, approving of the above Scale of Fees, it is stated, "That the scale of remuneration, which is calculated on distance from residence, should be held to apply to that distance which a Surgeon is compelled to travel to make the examinations, taking the shortest way in his power."

The distances mentioned in the above Scale refer only to those which a Surgeon has to pass over in proceeding to the Works, together with an additional distance which he may have to travel to examine the person injured. The distance which he has travelled in *returning* either from the investigation at the Works, or from the examination of the person injured, is not to be added to the mileage; nor must the distance travelled to the place where the injured person is examined be added, unless he has had to travel a greater distance than he would have done in returning from the investigation at the works direct to his residence.

Poor Law Board Extra Fees.—For Surgical Operations and Midwifery are allowed to District Officers only—not to the Workhouse Officers—nor are Vaccination Fees allowed to Indoor Officers unless specially mentioned in contract.

THE KEPLER SOLUTION

(*Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract*).

THE method of dissolving cod-liver in malt extract was originally discovered by us, and although many attempts have been made to imitate our product they have all proved abortive. It is the only preparation that provides a rational means of administering cod-liver oil. It is a real solution, not a mixture, no globules of oil being visible under the microscope. The oil being in a state of solution, its

digestion and assimilation are practically secured. Sensitive patients — and even children — positively relish it; the sensation to the palate is more like that of sweet cream than cod-liver oil.



This is an important point to remember, because there are many emulsions thrust on the

market which are merely gummy messes or alkaline soaps. In either case, the acid juices of the stomach reduce the oil to its original form. Derangement of the digestive tract invariably follows, causing so great a revulsion of feeling that the patient refuses to go on with the oil under any circumstances.

The *British Medical Journal* thus comments upon this pharmaceutical triumph:—

“The Kepler Solution is a great advance on anything hitherto attempted in this direction. . . . and marks an epoch in the history of rational therapeutics. . . . It is an ideal form for the administration of fat.”

The *Lancet* adds its tribute of praise:—“Many can take it easily who cannot take the oil.”

Supplied to the Profession in Bottles at
1/8 and 3/- each.



W. H. KIRBY PHOTO

LABORATORIES AND WORKS OF

Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co., Dartford.

MEMORANDA.

Chloroform
 R. *Chloroform* Calc. et Sodae $\mathfrak{z}ss$
 Brom. Sodae $\mathfrak{z}i$
 Camph. $\mathfrak{z}vii$
 # S. A. after meals

R. Potass. citr. $\mathfrak{z}ij$
 Acid. Hydrocyan. dil. $\mathfrak{z}iv$
 Symp. ~~to~~ Menth. *mentalis* $\mathfrak{z}ij$
 # S. $\mathfrak{z}ij$ every 4 hrs

General mixture

R. *Singl. acerb.* $\mathfrak{z}i$
Singl. alk. citric $\mathfrak{z}i$
Singl. ammonia. citr. citr. $\mathfrak{z}i$
Singl. lim. acid. $\mathfrak{z}i$
 $\mathfrak{z}ii$

Chloroform

R. Pot. carbonate *prep.* $\mathfrak{z}i$
 Zinc. *oxide* $\mathfrak{z}i$
Calcium $\mathfrak{z}i$
Iron. oxide. $\mathfrak{z}ii$
Carbon. disulfide $\mathfrak{z}iv$
 # It just like - *Chloroform*.

MEMORANDA.

Ammon. Muriat. 3ij
 Phenacetin 3ij
 Calc 3ij

Make 2 + 4 powders: 1 every 2 + 3d.
 Must second

R Hydrarg. Chlor. corros gr ij
 Kali iodidi 3ij
 Aquae 3iv

M et S. 3ij ter die.
 Must. Tert.

R Hydrarg. Chlor. corros gr ij
 Kali iodidi 3ij

Aquae 3ij
 M et S. 3ij ter die.

Irritative Cough

R Phenacetine gr xx - xl

xx Glycyrrizae gr xx

Codeinae sulph. gr ij

Sacch. alb. 3ij

Fiat pulv. - : xx powders: 1 every 4 hrs

Expectorant

R Exts. glycyrrizae gr xx

Phenacetin gr xx

Ammon. Muriat 3ij

Sacch. alb. 3ij

20 powders: 1 every 3ij

MEMORANDA.

Recurring bronchitis or hntle cough
 R. Serebene f 3vj
 Ol. eucalypt. f 3ij
 M. S. gtt. x - xv in sugar every 3hrs
 Stimulating expectorant

R. Apomorph. hydrochlo. gr j
 Syr. ipecac f 3ij
 Syr. toluani f 3j
 Aq. dist. q/s ad f 3ij
 T. mist. S 3j every 4 hrs - shake
 & dark bottle.

Expectorant.

R. Ammon. Muriat. 3ij
 Tinct. p. Camph.
 Spir. Chloroform
 Syr. ipecac. aa f 3ij
 Syr pruni virgin q/s ad f 3ij
 M. S. 3j every 3 hrs. Shake
 La grippe, initial stage
 R. Potass citratus 3ij
 Tinct. aconti. gtt xxiv
 Spts aeth. nitrosi 3vi
 aquae q/s ad 3ij
 sig. 2 to 4 spoonfuls every 3 1/4 hrs.

MEMORANDA.

Ewald's prescription for
hysterical & Nervous Vomiting

R Morph hydrochlor gr iij
Cocaine hydrochlor gr v
Tr. belladonnae ℥ij
Aq. amyg. amar. q.s. ad ℥j

Mgtt x-xv, repeat when
necessary.

H.C. Wood's Tr. of Cold.

Soak feet thoroughly at night,
take a good sized stiff punch &
10 gr Sarsaparilla powder.

Hoarseness: Take fractional doses
Tartar emetic followed in the eve's
by oyster supper with liberal quantity
of ale.

Robbins cough
prescription
Portmain 54575

MEMORANDA.

Acute Coryza.

1st stage Abate by diaphoresis,
hot baths, Dover's powder &
hot mustard foot bath

Paint congested surface with
mentholated oil or cocaine sol.
Vaporize with compound tinct benjoin,
Amyol or balsam of Tolu, eucalyptol
Introduce borate of a cocaine
vaseline into nostrils

If Headache. Acetanilide or Hyposal
Chronic Coryza

Irrigate with Seiler's salt sol.
or sea salt sol.

Eustachitis

Tampon with cotton soaked in
 $\frac{1}{5}$ sol. antipyrine or $\frac{1}{10}$ to
 $\frac{1}{5}$ Cocaine Cauterize
Internally Ergotin. { Jones

Laryngitis

Avoid cold, use of voice, tobacco,
alcohol, Spiced food.

Diaphoresis; hot tea, infus jabandi
Internally Sod. bicarb. or Sod. benzoate

Ammonium Chloride

Cough: Codeine, Terpene hydrate
Gargle: Compound Sod. bicarbonate

MEMORANDA

acute Bronchitis.
 Tinct. Iodine fait: Mustard flst
 Codeine, Turpene hydrate
 Chronic.

Comp'd tinct benjoin, eucalyptol
 Hydnol. - Trifluor. H. C.

R Citrate Potass 3ij
 Tinct acoute f^{ss} $\frac{X}{XIV}$

Spiritus aetheris nitroci 3vi
 Liq. nuc. quib. ad f 3ij

Inf. f 3ij every 4 h.

For adult.

^{Glyster}
 Conchoidal sugar 2 1/2
 Phoracetin 2 1/2
 Capsules

31 Days.

JANUARY.

Jan. 6--12.

JOURNAL OR
PATIENTS' NAMES.

6 7 8 9 10 11 12
M T W T H F S S L s. d.

6 M

Menthol gr. ij

7 T

Sabot gr. 15
albol. 31

8 W

9 Th

10 F

11 S

12 SUN

M T W T H F S S
6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1896.

JANUARY.

1st Month.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

13 14 15 16 17 18 19

M T W Th F S S & s. id.

Dr Pottinger's prescrip
for Cough.

R

Ammonii Chloridiss

Codeine sulph. gr vii ss

Syr. tola. } aa f ℥j

Aquae } aa f ℥j

M. Trach. every hr

M Th W Th F S S
13 14 15 16 17 18 19

31 Days.

JANUARY.

Jan. 13—19.

JOURNAL OR
PATIENTS' NAMES.

13 14 15 16 17 18 19

M T W T H F S S £ s. d.

13 M

Dr. Roy's prescription
for Muscular Rheumatism
(Painful foot)

14 T

R Sodii iodide ʒi ss
Sodii salicylas ʒi ss
Aq. f ʒiij

15 W

M. S. f ʒi every hour

16 TH

alternate with

Sodii bicarbonas every
4 hrs.

17 F

18 S

19 SUN

M T W T H F S S
13 14 15 16 17 18 19

1896.

JANUARY.

1st Month.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26

M T W Th F S S L | s. | d.

Mrs. E. Mora Lawson
 68 East 56th
 Street
 New York City.

Mora

M T W Th F S S
 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

JOURNAL OF
PATIENTS' NAMES.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26

M T W T H F S S L S. d.

20 M Notable Firsts.

First book in moveable type (undated)
Donatus: De octo partibus orationis
1448 (circa)

21 T Ditto (dated)

Nicolaus V. Papal Indulgence
Mainz, 1454

Both of above in same type.

22 W First publ. with date & name of printer

Psalterium cum cantibus
Mainz, First & Schöffer, Aug. 14, 1457.Gutenberg Bible = 1456 (date supplied
by Rubricator) = first bible.

23 TH First Book in German:

Ulrich Boner: Edelstein
Bamberg, Albrecht Pfister, Feb. 14, 1461

24 F First Book

Donatus: Pro puerili. Subraco,
Eugenius & Pannartz, 1464

25 S (no copy known)

Cicero: De oratore Subraco, 1464
= first book exstant.

First Book in Italian:

26 SUN The colours de Lyra: Glosalepsi
Cum gloria Rome circa 1467.

First dated book in Italian

Petrarca: Sonnette, Canzoni e trionfi
Venice, Vin de la de Spera, 1470.

1896.

JAN.—FEB.

1st & 2nd Months.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

27 28 29 30 31 1 2

M T W T H F S S

First book printed in Italy by an
Italian de Cuneo: *Il libro della*
Quadrigena Spirituale, circa 1470
Paper copy in library of St. Wilfrid's
Eamsey, N.Y. City. — [in Italian]

Switzerland.

Gregory I. *Moralia in Job*.

Basel, Berthold Ruffel, circa 1468.

Marcelinus: *Mammotrectus*.

Geromünster, Heliae Hsiae de

Louffen, November 10, 1470. (first
dated book: Basel not sure in 1468)

France.

Gasparius Parizius: *Expositio*,

Paris, Kraus, Gering & Frauburger

[Sorbonne], July—Aug. 1470.

First book in French:

Guillaume Le Roy: *Régence dorée*

Lyon, Bartholomien Buyer, circa 1476

Buyer = first Lyonaise printer.

Holland.

Petrus Comestor: *Historia scholastica*

Utrecht, Ketelaer & Leenhardt

1473.

27 28 29 30 31 1 2

31 & 29 Days.

JAN.—FEB.

Jan. 27—Feb. 2.

JOURNAL OR
PATIENTS' NAMES.

27 28 29 30 31 1 2

M T W Th F S S L s d.

27 M First book & sketch
Old Testament (without Palma)
Sept. Jacob Jacobse van der
Meer, Jan 10, 1477.

28 T Books by printer of the Speculum
circa 1472 (L. J. Coeter)
Belgium

29 W Aeneas Sylvius: De duobus
amantibus.

Alat. Johann de Paderborn &

30 Th Merry Martinus, 1473.

Austria Hungary

Craica Hungarorum; Budapest,

31 F Andreas Hess, Jan 5, 1473.

Guide de Colonna; Historiae
Troiae. Pellen, 1475.

1 FEB. S

Spain Bernard Penollar:

Obres o Trobes en Cahore de la
verge Maria. Valencia, Lambert
Palmart, 1474.

2 SUN

First dated book
Comprehensivum: De vocabularum
expositione.

M T W Th F S S

28 29 30 31 2

Valencia, Lambert Palmart, Feb. 23, 1475.

1896.

FEBRUARY.

2nd Month.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

3 4 5 6 7 8 9

M T W T h F S S L s. d.

England
~~Wm. Carter~~
 Wm. Carter, 1477
 Papal Indulgence 1476.
 De Cuyell: Bruges, 1475
 Ranael de Peere.

Denmark:
 Guilelmus Canowren: De
 ober dione et bello Rhodiano.
 Odense, Johann Snell, 1482.
 Only copy in Royal Library, Upsala
 First book in Danish
 Rijn - kronick Copenhagen,
 Govaert van Ghemen, 1495.

Sweden:
 Dialogus creaturarum moralizatus
 Stockholm, Johann Snell, 1483

First print in Sweden
 Indulgence of 1488-9 not
 printed in Sweden.

Johan Gerson: Book of Sjåfvelsens
 frästelse Stockholm, Johann
 Snell, 149

M T W T h F S S

3 4 5 6 7 8 9

29 Days.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 3-9

JOURNAL OR . . . 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 PATIENTS' NAMES. . . M T W T H F S S L s! d.

3 M

Portugal.
 Pentateuch in Hebrew, Faro,
 for Don Samuel Gascon 1487
 4 Jews introduced freely in

Portugal.
 First book in Polyphore;
 Ludolphus de Saxonia;
 Vita Christi, Luba, Nicolaus de
 Saxonia & Valentinus de Moravia,
 1495.

6 TH

Mantenegro:

Johannes Samazeenus;
 Otkoekha, Ryika, Makarus,
 1493.

Mittel 9 1494 Obod (Cefinge).

Turks

Jacob ben Asher: Arba Turim
 Constantine, David &
 Samuel ibn Nachman, 1494

8 SUN

M T W T H F S S
 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1896.

FEBRUARY.

2nd Month.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16

M T W T H F S S L. S. d.

first book in Roman type
Guilelmus Surandus: Rationale
divinorum officiorum.

Strassburg, Adolph Ruph 1464.
Sorbonne Books, in Paris

Palmar in Valencia

Venetian (Venetian Gothic 1472)

Lactantius: ^{Greek} De divinis

institutionibus. Subaco, S & P.

Oct 3 1465

Cicero de officiis Manz.

Peter Schoeffer, 1465

first-dated book in Greek

Constantine Lascaris: Grammar

Milan, Dionysius Vercellensis

1476.

first book in Hebrew
Jacob ben Asher: Arba Turim
4 vols. Pieve di Sacco, for
Moshellam Turzi, July 3, 1475

4 vols. ^{first} M T W T H F S S
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Sylvius Ben Isaac: Compendium
pentateuchum, Poggio di Calabria, 1478

29 Days.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 10—16.

JOURNAL OR
PATIENTS' NAMES.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16

M T W T H F S S L s. d.

10 M

Hates

Virgin, Aldus, Venice, 1501

Calarina da Siena, Aldus 1500

11 T

has 5 words

Hates in Italian
Petrarch Le cose volgari,
12 W Venice, Aldus, 1501

1501 Aldus used anchor & dolphin

First book with title page

13 TH

Aenas by Juvius; Papal Bull

Many, Print & Chaffer, 1463

14 F

First complete title page:

Regiment anne, Calendar
Venice, Rat dolt, Lascain

15 S

Maker, 1476

16 SUN

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

1896.

FEBRUARY.

2nd Month.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23

M T W T H F S S f. s. d.

First books with Requele (index)
 et Hieronymus: Quilolae,
 Rome, Sixtus Pissinger, 1468.
 Caesar de bello Gallico: Rome,
 S. & P. 1469.

Calchwords:

Tacitus, Histories, Venice, Viadon
 do Fura, circa 1470.

Pagination (Arabic)

Johann Chrysostomus: Romeliae,
 Rome, George Lauer, 1470.

Signatures:

Johann Koelhoff: (Nider's
 Preceptorium divini loqui, Cologne,
 1472.

Woodcut capitals

Mary psalter of 1457.

Illustrations:

Boner Edelschen: Bamberg Albrecht
 Pfister, 1461, Italy, Torquemada's
 Meditaciones Rome Albrecht
 1468.

M T W T H F S S
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

29 Days.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 17-23.

JOURNAL OR

17 18 19 20 21 22 23

PATIENTS' NAMES.

M T W T H F S S L S. d.

17 M

Illustr. Spain

Faciculas Conteram
Sevile, Bartolomeo & Alph. de
Porter, 1480.

18

France

Miroir de la Rédemption
Lyon Martin Huss, 1475.

19 W

England

Caxton: Mirror of the
World, 1481.

20 TH

Copperplate Illustr.

Boccaccio de la Reine
des Nobles Bruges, Colart

21 F

Mandeville, 1476.

maps

Polony Cosmographia

22 S

Boleyna, Domeneus de
La Haye, 1477.

23 SUN

Math. figures

Euclid Elementa Geometrica
Venice, Erhard Ratdolt
1482. Ulmanus acrobatus 1485

1896.

FEB.—MAR.

2nd & 3rd Months.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

24 25 26 27 28 29 1

M T W T H F S S £ s. d.

First Color prints

Same Juliana Bernero:

The Books of Kantner &
Huntling St Albans, 1486.

Medicine.

Maurice Calendar of 1457.

Rabanus Maurus de primis
proprietatibus. Strassburg, Adolph
Rusch, 1467.

Maurice: De Medicinis universalis

Venice Clement Padua 1471

Surgery: [albedo] La Ciroxia
Venice, Filippo di Pietro, 1474.Itinerary: Jacopo de Bondi
Adolph Rusch, 1480

Herb. Herbal

apuleius Barbarus:...

Herbarium J. P. de

Liquamine, M T W T H F S S
24 25 26 27 28 29 1
circa 1483.

29 & 31 Days.

FEB.—MAR.

Feb. 24—Mar. 1.

JOURNAL OR
PATIENTS' NAMES.

24 25 26 27 28 29 1

M T W T H F S S L s. d.

24 M Law
Clement Consultation
Mainz, Just & Schöffer
June 25, 1460.

25 T Internal Law
Johannes de Lignano, Se
belli, de repressaliis
26 W Bologna, Renouens de Colonia
1477.

27 T Music
Johann Gerson: Collectorium
Super Magnificat
Esslingen, Conrad Fymer

28 F 114 1/2
Lute printed music:
Franciscus Niger:

29 S Grammatica Brevis
Venice Th. Herboldensis
March 21, 1480.

1 MAR. SUN

M T W T H F S S
24 25 26 27 28 29 1

1896.

MARCH.

3rd Month.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

M T W T F S S

Scene (astronomy)
 Conrad Juricentis: De
 Cometis. Beromünster,
 Heliae Heliae, 1472.

Zoology
 Platona: De honesta voluptate
 Venae, Lorenzo de Agulla
 Jaly fleins, June 13, 1475,

Zoology
 Autole: De animalibus
 Fr. by Theod. Gusa
 Venice, Johannes de Colonia
 Johannes Martien, ~~1477~~

1476 Astrology
 Christianus Perolceus
 Astrologia Nafes,
 Henricus Alder, Sept 8

1477.

M T W T F S S

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

31 Days.

MARCH.

Mar. 2-8.

JOURNAL OR
PATIENTS' NAMES.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8
M T W T H F S S L s. d.

²M Anthemelo
La commincia ~~la~~ una
practica.
Jverso, Michel Manzolinus
See 1478
Architecture
⁴W Petruvius Rome, circa 1484
Geography
Shabo Geographia
⁵T Rome, S. P., 1469

⁸S First classed book
Catalogue
Geogaller Augsburg Area
1476

8 SUN

M T W T H F S S
2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1896.

MARCH.

3rd Month.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

9 10 11 12 13 14 15

M T W T H F S S £ s. d.

First book printed by
 Women
 Sonatus Florence apud St.
 Jacobum de Riph, 1476
Travel

Ludolph von Suchen: Das
 Buch von den ~~Weg~~ Weg circa 1477
 First book in America
 Columbus: Letter, Barcelona
 Pedro Posa, 1493, in
 Spanish in Latin
 Rome, Stephan Plannack, 1493.
 Illustrated Basel, Joh.
 Bergmann de Olpe, 1493.
 In Italian Rome, June 15, 1493.
 Sulgerman: Strassburg
 Bartholomaeus ~~Kister~~
 1497.

M T W T H F S S
 10 11 12 13 14 15

31 Days.

MARCH.

Mar. 9—15.

JOURNAL OR
PATIENTS' NAMES.

9 10 11 12 13 14 15

M T W T H F S S £ s. d.

9 M

First Good book
Mirabilia Romae
Rome, Stephan Plannack,
Circa 1497.

11 W

12 Th

13 F

14 S

15 SUN

M T W T H F S S
9 10 11 12 13 14 15

1896.

MARCH.

3rd Month.

PATENT

16 17 18 19 20 21 22

M T W T H F S S L s. d.

Gilbertson, H. C. & Co.
 Hesperia
 & Canthology
 Crustic Philosophy
 = prajazabson

M	T	W	Th	F	S	S
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

53 Blank Leaves Not Scanned

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

John Matthews
 Meelin Mansion
 Brook Green, London, W.

Font

H. ream

M. Carly

Gibbon

Locky & ^{Phil. Moral.}
 Rationalism
 XVIII Century

Carlyle

Ranke : Popes

Greene

Motley

M. Master

Napier



